The Pacific.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY."

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RELIGION, EDUCATION AND USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

It is not the Organ of a Sect or Party, but an independent advocate of truth, purity and liberty. Its increasing correspondence in this State and abroad, as well as its numerous exchanges, secure to its readers the latest and most reliable information on all matters of public interest.

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POETRY.

A Prayer in Sickness.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Send down thy winged angel, God!
Amidst this night so wild;
And bid him come where now we watch,
And breathe upon our child!

She lies upon her pillow, pale,
And moans within her sleep,
Or wakeneth with a patient smile,
And striveth *not* to weep!

How gentle and how good a child
She is, we know too well,
And dearer to her parents' hearts,
Than our weak words can tell.

We love—we watch throughout the night
To aid, when need may be;
We hope—and have despaired at times;
And *now* we turn to Thee!

Send down thy sweet-souled angel, God!
Amidst the darkness wild,
And bid him soothe our souls to-night,
And heal our gentle child?

Last Hours of Sir Walter Scott.

We copy the following account of the last hours of this world-renowned author, for the sublime moral it teaches. A stronger testimony, that there is *but one book*, never was given by mortal. After passing his life in writing works of fiction, this author whose pen had enchanted nations with its spell-like power, returned to the great fountain of truth for consolation and support in his hour of trial.

This account is taken from Donald McLeod's Life of Walter Scott just published.

Amid kindest attentions from all whom they met, or dealt with, they went on in their melancholy road, and the invalid was placed again in his carriage on Wednesday, 11th of July. For the first two stages he lay torpidly upon his pillows; but as they descended the vale of Gala, the old beloved scenes aroused him. He murmured—"Gala Water; Buckholme; Torwoodlee;" and when they rounded the hill at Ladhope, and the outline of the Eildon hills arose before him, his heart leaped up within him; and when, in a few more moments, he saw the towers of his own Abbotsford, he sprung up and uttered a cry of joy.

The river was in flood, and not being able to cross the ford, they were forced to take the longer road around by Melrose bridge, and while within sight of his house it took the strength both of Lockhart and the doctor to keep him in the carriage. Past the bridge, the road loses sight of Abbotsford for a couple of miles, and during these he relapsed into the state of torpor; but when they reached the bank that looks upon his home, his excitement returned, and he became almost ungovernable.

Mr. Laidlaw was waiting at the porch, and helped carry him into the dining-room, where he sat half-stupified for a moment, and then, as his eye rested on his old friend, he cried—"Ha, Willie Laidlaw! O, man how often I have thought of you!"

Then his dogs came round him and fawned upon him, and licked his hands, and the broken old knight sat there caressing them, sometimes with smiles, but oftener with tears; and so he fell asleep.

The next day he was better, and they wheeled him in a Bath-chair out into the garden, surrounded by his grand-children and his dogs.—The flowers and trees which his own hand planted and trained seemed to infuse new life into him, and when he had enjoyed them for a while, he asked to be taken to his room again. So they wheeled for an hour or so about the great hall and library, he saying more than once—"I have seen much, but nothing like my own house; give me one turn more." He was very gentle, and lay down again as soon as his watchers thought that he had need of rest.

Next morning being still better, the exercise was renewed, and after it he sat for awhile in his great arm-chair looking from the window out upon the Tweed. He asked Mr. Lockhart to read to him.

"From what book, Sir Walter?"

"Need you ask!" said the old man; "there is but one."

Then he listened with gentle devotion to those sacred words chronicled by the beloved disciple—"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In my Father's house there are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you."

When he had heard the whole chapter, he said—

"Well, this is a great comfort; I have followed you distinctly, and I feel as if I were yet to be myself again."

In reading to him some poems from his old favorite, Crabbe, on the third day, it was perceived that he had lost his memory, even of verse. Poems that he had known by heart were now perfectly new to him; and so on the following day. But he remembered well all that was read to him from the Bible, as well as some little hymns from Dr. Watts, which his little grandson repeated standing by his knee. In the afternoon, it was on Sunday, after Mr. Lockhart had read the evening prayer of the Episcopal Church, he bade him add the office for the visitation of the sick.

Monday found him very feeble, and he remained in bed, but revived on Tuesday, and was wheeled out into the sunshine once more.—There he soon fell asleep, and so remained for half an hour. Then starting up, he flung the plaids from his shoulders, and said—

"This is sad idleness. I shall forget what I have been thinking of, if I don't set it down now. Take me into my own room, and fetch the keys of my desk."

The instinct of labor was upon him, and he would take no refusal; so they carried him up and placed him in his old position at his desk. He smiled and thanked them, adding—"Now give me my pen, and leave me for a little while to myself."

His daughter put his pen into his hand, and he strove to close his fingers upon it, but the work of those fingers were finished; they refused their office; the pen fell from the hand that could no longer wield it, and dropped upon the paper. He sank back in his chair, and out from under those thick gray brows the big tears swelled and rolled fast and heavy down his cheeks.

He motioned to be taken back into the garden, and when there dropped asleep. When he awoke, Laidlaw remarked to Lockhart—

"Sir Walter has had a little repose."

The poet looked up; again the tears gushed from his eyes, and he said—

"No, Willie; no repose for Sir Walter but the grave!" Then, a little after—"Friends, don't let me expose myself; get me to bed; that's the only place now."

He never left his room again. For a few days he was able to sit up for an hour or two at noon, and then that passed, and he lay still upon the pillows. Then followed some days of painful irritation and forgetfulness of friends. Only once a well-know voice aroused him, and he said—"Isn't that Kate Hume?" But the hour was at hand when "the golden bowl must be broken."

He gradually declined, and his mind wandered back to an earlier, stronger day. Sometimes he seemed administering justice as sheriff; sometimes giving directions about his trees, and once or twice his fancy was at Jedburgh, and "Burk, Sir Walter!" came sadly from his lips.

Generally his mutterings were holy words; words from the Bible or Prayer-book; psalms in the old Scottish version, or bits of the magnificent Catholic hymns. Oftenest of all, the watchers heard the solemn cadence of the *Dies ira*, and last of all came from those fading lips these lines—

"Stabat Mater Dolorosa,
Juxta Crucem lacrymosa,
Dum pendebat Filius."

"Broken-hearted, lone and tearful,
By that cross of anguish tearful,
Stood the Mother by her Son."

Often he blessed his children and bade them farewell, and so lingered on until Monday, the 17th September, when the eye grew clear and the calm sense returned for the solemn adieus to earth.

When Lockhart was called from his bed to tend him, he said—

"Lockhart, I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man; be virtuous; be religious; be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here." He paused, and his son-in-law inquired if he would see his daughters. "No, don't disturb them," he replied "Poor souls! I know they were up all night; God bless you all!"

He never spoke again; scarce showed any signs of consciousness, but gradually passed away. His sons arrived on the 19th, but too late to be recognized, and so they kept their mournful watch until the noon-day of the 21st. Then slowly, gently as the setting of a calm sun, without pain or sense of suffering, he breathed his soul imperceptibly away.

At half-past one "the silver cord was loosed;" the mirror, held before the lips, was taken back untarnished: and the warm sun shone through the open windows; and a soft autumnal breeze just sighed amid the foliage of Abbotsford; and the ripple of the Tweed rose with distinctness to the ears of the mourners, as they knelt around the couch, and Walter bent down over the body of his father and kissed and closed his eyes.

The Lost and the Living.

BY FANNY FERN.

The husband's tears may be few and brief,
He may woo and win another;
But the daughter clings in unchanging grief
To the image of her mother.

But a fleeting twelve months has passed since the heart (that four years had beat against his own,) was forever stilled, when Walter Lee brought again a fair young creature to share his widowed home. Nor father nor mother, brother nor sister, claimed any part of the orphan heart that he coveted and won. No expense or pains had he spared to decorate the mansion for her reception. Old familiar objects, fraught with the tenderest association had been removed to make way for the upholsterer's choicest fancies. There was no picture left upon the wall, with sweet, sad mournful reproach. Everything was fresh and delightful to the new born joy that filled his heart.

"My dear Edith," said he, fondly pushing back the hair from her forehead, there should be no shadow in your pathway, but I have tried in vain to induce Nelly to give you the welcome you deserve; however she shall not annoy you. I shall compel her to stay in the nursery till she yields to my wishes."

"Oh, no! don't do that:" said the young stepmother, anxiously, "I think I understand her.—Let me go to her, dear Walter:" and she tripped lightly out of the room.

Walter Lee looked after her retreating figure with a loving like tenderness. The room seemed to him to grow suddenly darker, when the door closed after her. Reaching out his hand, he almost unconsciously took up a book that lay near him. A slip of paper fluttered out from between the leaves, like a white winged messenger. The joyous expression of his face faded into one of deep sorrow, as he read it. The hand writing was his child's mother's. It ran thus:

"Oh to die, and be forgotten! This warm heart cold—these active limbs still—these lips dust! Suns to rise and set, flowers to bloom, the moon to silver leaf and trees around my own dear home; the merry laugh, the pleasant circle, and I not here! The weeds choking the flowers at my head-stone; the severed tresses of sunny hair forgotten in its envelope the sun of happiness so soon absorbing the dew drop of sorrow! The cypress changed for the orange wreath!—Oh no, no! don't quite forget! close your eyes sometimes, and bring before you the face that once made sunshine in your home! feel again the twining clasp of loving arms; the lips that told you (not in words) how dear you were. Oh, Walter, don't quite forget!—From Nellie's clear eyes, let her mother's soul still speak to you.

"MARY LEE."

Warm tears fell upon the paper, as Walter Lee folded it back. He gave himself time to rally, and glided gently up to the nursery door. It was partially open. A little fairy creature, of some five summers, stood in the middle of the floor. Her tiny face was half hidden in sunny curls.—Her pinafore was full of toys, which she grasped tightly in either hand.

"No you are not my mamma," said the child, "I want my own dead mamma, and I'm sorry papa brought you here."

Nellie looked up with a pleasant surprise.

"I had a dear mamma and papa once," she continued; and brothers and sisters so many, and so merry! but they are all dead, and sometimes my heart is very sad; I have no one now to love me, but your papa and you."

Nellie's eyes began to moisten; and taking out one after another of the little souvenirs and toys from her pinafore, she said, "And you won't take away this—and this—that my dead mamma gave me?"

"No, indeed dear Nellie!"

"And you will let me climb in my papa's lap, as I used; and put my cheek to his, and kiss him! and love im has much as ever I can, won't you?

"Yes, yes, my darling."

Walter Lee could hear no more! his heart was full.

What! Mary's child pleading with a stranger for room in a fathers heart! In the sudden gush of this new fount of tenderness, had he forgotten or overlooked the claims of that helpless little one? God forbid! "From Nellie's clear eyes let her mother's soul still speak to you."—Aye! And it did.

When next Walter Lee met his young bride it was with chastened tenderness, Nellie's loving little heart was pressed closely against his own. He was again "her own papa!"—No, he did not "quite forget!"—*Olive Branch.*

In Advance of the Age.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, has a sensible article respecting those who boast that they are "in advance of the age."—Most of these persons labor under the delusion that, however much they may be derided by their friends and neighbors, they will attain immortality in that undefined good time coming when "posterity will do them justice." Of this latter proposition we entertain no doubt posterity *will* do them justice—*it will forget them.* We think there are but few, very few

"Immortal names that were not born to die"

in the ranks of the whole army of that grim and mystical class, whose faces both smiles and razors seem equally to have deserted.

The Commercial says:—

The phrase "In advance of the Age" has been a favorite term with a certain class of reformers, and a consolation to the impracticables who claim to be reformers, but cannot persuade their fellow men to accept the reforms, or estimate them at the value placed upon them by their advocates. These men with most consummate conceit and self complacency justify themselves by assuming that they are "in advance of the age."

Every man whose mind is steeped with the ambiguity of vagueness, or who has a kink in his brain that makes him think differently from his common sense neighbors; every man who can use words the meaning of which no one can comprehend, and can run the endless round of phrases, of which the words, "The Ideal," and "The Real" are the type; every one who doubts revelation, and denies the Deity, and scoffs at the restraints of marriage, and follows Fourrier and kindred teachers through the slough of intellectual degradation and moral depravity; every one who seeks to *reform*—save the mark—the social condition of the human family by abrogating family ties and destroying the sanctities of family privacy; every one who believes that machine tables are filled with disembodied spirits, or that the souls of the departed hire themselves out to rap nonsensical answers to nonsensical questions for the amusement of paying visitors—all these, *cum multis aliis*, equally sage and practical geniuses, are undoubtedly, themselves declaring it, in "advance of the age."

While their fellows are walking erect and confidently in the sunlight of the actual and true, with *Excelsior* for their motto and their rule, themselves are running in a circle, in bewildering pursuit of idle phantasies, in a dimness of their own creating, increasing gradually into a darkness that will put a stop to all progress.

Practical wisdom is ever the champion of true progress and advancement. Dreaming and theorising belong to boyhood. The man steps beyond these. He wants to be *doing*, not talking. He takes the world as he finds it, and by laboring seeks to benefit it.

We may admit perhaps, that in one respect these crotchety gentlemen do stand in the front ranks. This we would not concede, however, had "the age" been in the least degree remarkable for its modesty and lack of pretension and assumption. The reverse is the case, however; and these ladies and gentlemen far outstrip their contemporaries.

We might extend these illustrations, but we have said enough to show that this pretentious assumption of being in "advance of the age" on the part of a certain class of misnamed reformers is as much opposed to truth as it is to common modesty and just self-appreciation.

The Japan Expedition.

Now that the American expedition sent against Japan is making its way across the Atlantic in this direction, let us cast a rapid glance at the singular and difficult relations which the Japanese hold with the commerce of Europe, or rather with that of Holland, for no other power than this has been permitted by the Government of Jeddo to trade with Japan. As early as 1837, the United States of America sent an embassy to Japan to negotiate for the opening of relations with American commerce, but the movement completely failed. Ten years later, a second mission with the same object, had the same result. The Dutch on their part, in 1844, likewise sought to obtain a modification of those restrictions which even to them, were hedged in with difficulties, burdened with intolerable and vexatious conditions, and offered in return for comparatively few advantages. William, King of Holland, on that occasion, wrote to the Japanese Emperor that national reciprocity was rapidly extending, and that it appeared to him Japanese commerce could not long remain uninfluenced by the movement. The Emperor, in thanking the King of the Low Countries for his advice, assured him that the laws of the Empire of Japan being immutable, nothing could or would be changed from the order of things that had prevailed from all time past.

At length the abounding discoveries of treasure stirred up the Western World, and began to react energetically on the destinies of the countries laved by the Chinese seas. The commercial activity which, since the discovery of the gold of California had sprung up in America, had much increased the number of vessels trading in the Pacific and passing near the shores of Japan. This circumstance determined the American Government to renew to these semi-barbarians the proposals they had made fifteen and ten years previously. So, in April, 1851, embracing the opportunity of sending home some ship-wrecked sailors, they sent to Japan a small expedition charged to press for the conclusion of a treaty which should permit American ships to establish depots for coal, and refitting yards at various stations within the Japanese territory. The reply of the Emperor is still waited for, and the Government of the United States, to hasten the issue of the affair, has sent Commodore Perry to Japan with a squadron which shall be able to demand the concessions formerly besought; concessions which, in the opinion of the Government of the American Union, should be made common to the trade of the world.

From the Annales du Commerce Exterieur, we take the following respecting the Dutch trade with Japan:

The commerce that Holland has with Japan is not now what it was at the beginning of the seventeenth century, during the high and palmy days of the Dutch East India Company. Since then it has much decreased in value, and at present scarcely exceeds annually the worth of three millions of francs. Two ships dispatched every year from Batavia to the little island of Decima, lying off the entrance of the port of Nangasski, suffice to transact the business of the Company, which purchases the monopoly to the trade for the sum of 60,000 francs per annum.

The Government trade, as well as that of private parties, is very complicated in the Dutch factory at Decima, however, this last is under less restraint than the former, although it is subject to a tax of 35 per cent, from which Government speculations are exempt. This difference arises from the nature of the articles imported.

While the Government sends to Decima only its colonial products, and those of English and Indian manufacture, private merchants deal in articles of luxury, of which the sale offers much larger profits. The principal articles of importation are: 1st—of raw materials, provisions and natural products—Benzoin, Prussian blue, amber, Cajeput oil, red coral, quinine, chocolate, palm oil, salts, galls, liquors, almonds, olive oil, opium, saffron, Venice turpentine, edible birds' nests. 2d—In manufactures—Morocco and Persian leatheis, laces, paper-hangings, engravings and lithographs, tiles, false jewelry, hollow ware and tin ware, fire arms, cutlery, glass ware, surgical and optical instruments, &c. The articles of export on Government account consist almost exclusively of refined copper (10,000 to 12,000 piculs of 125 lbs. each) and of camphor.

The private trade exports are chiefly silk stuffs, lacquered furniture, procelain, parasols, and other objects that fetch a high price in Europe.

It is easy to predict the answer which will be obtained by a demonstration that rests on eight armed ships of war—that is to say: one line-of-battle ship, three steam frigates and four corvettes; a complete equipped squadron, and carrying not less than 219 guns.

In like manner as China had to open up her trade before the English cannon, so must Japan cave in before the irresistable arguments the Americans will employ. America's conduct, it is true, has about it an energy which, at first glance, appears slightly brutal, but less so, on the whole, than is the barbarous usage of these Orientals who persist in interdicting wandering vessels from access to their shores, and continue to hold back the progress of European civilization from those vast, fertile, and populous countries.

Viewed in this light, we cannot but applaud this commercial crusade undertaken by the United States. But that must not hinder us from remarking, with sentiments of regret, that if England has already set her foot on China, on Cochin China, and Siam; if the Americans are thus forcing themselves on Japan, France continues to remain alien (etrangere) to efforts which have for their end the certain extension in the Indian seas of the influence of two most powerful rivals in commerce and industry.

Gossip about Great Men.

THEIR FOIBLES AND VICES.

An interesting chapter might be written about the weaknesses of great men. For instance, they have been very notorious for their strange fits of abstraction. The anecdotes of Archimedes will be remembered, who rushed through the streets of Syracuse *al fresco*, crying *Eureka!* and, at the taking of the city, was killed by a soldier, while tracing geometrical lines on sand. Socrates, when filled with some idea, would stand for hours fixed like a statue. It is recorded of him that he stood amidst the soldiers in the camp of Potidea, in rooted abstraction, listening to his "prophetic or supernatural voice."—Democritus shut himself up for days together in his garden. Dante was subject to fits of abstraction, in which he often quite forgot himself. One day, he found an interesting book, which he had long sought for, in a druggist's shop at Sienna, and sat reading there till night came on.

Bude, whom Erasmus called the wonder of France, was a thoroughly absent man. One day his domestic broke into his study with the intelligence that his house was on fire—"Go inform my wife," said he; "you know I do not interfere in household affairs!" Scaliger only slept for a few hours, and passed whole days without thing of food. Sully, when his mind was occupied with plans of reform, displayed extraordinary fits of forgetfulness. One day, in winter, when on his way to church, he observed, "How cold it is to day!" "Not more cold than usual," said one of his attendants.—"Then I must have the ague," said Sully. "Is it not more probable that you are too scantily dressed?" he was asked. On lifting his tunic the secret is at once discovered. He had forgotten all his under clothes but his breeches!

Mrs. Bray tell a somewhat familiar story of the painter Stothard. When invited on one occasion to dine with the poet Rogers, on reaching the house in St. James' Place, he complained of cold, and, chancing to place his hand on his neck, he found he had forgotten to put on his cravat, when he hastily returned home to complete his attire.

Buffon was very fond of dress. He assumed the air of the grand seignior; sported jewels and finery; wore rich lace and velvets; and was curled and scented to excess—wearing his hair *en papillotte* while at his studies. Pope, too, was a little dandy in a bag-wig sword; and his crooked figure enveloped in fashionable garments gave him the look of an overdressed monkey.—Voltaire, also, was fond of magnificent attire, and usually dressed in an absurd manner. Diderot once travelled from St. Petersburg to Paris in his morning gown and night-cap; and in this guise promenaded the streets and public places of the towns on his route. He was often taken for a madman. While composing his works, he used to walk about at a rapid pace, making huge strides, and sometimes throwing his wig in the air when he had struck out a happy idea. One day a friend found him in tears. "Good heavens!" he exclaimed "what is the matter?" "I am weeping," answered Diderot, "at a story that I have just composed!"

Young, the poet, composed his *Night Thoughts* with a skull before him, in which he would sometimes place a lighted candle; and he occasionally sought his sepulchral inspiration by wandering among the tombs at midnight. Mrs. Radcliffe courted the horrors with which she filled her gloomy romances, by supping on half-raw beefsteaks, plentifully garnished with onions. Dryden used to take physic before setting himself to compose a new piece. Kant, the German philosopher, while lecturing, had the habit of fixing his attention upon one of his auditors who wore a garment without a button in a particular place. One day the student had the button sewed on. Kant, on commencing his lecture, fixed his eyes on the usual place. The button was there! Fancy the consternation of the philosopher, whose ideas had become associated with that buttonless garment. His lecture that day was detestable; he was quite unhinged by the circumstance.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

Effects of Clothing.

The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric, in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them, and would pass through them to the surrounding air, had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effects must be to place the body in a constant vapor-bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into the form of humidity, and, being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and skin eruptions must be the result. Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to check perspiration, in some degree, by a water-proof overcoat, than to get soaked with rain. There can be, no doubt but water-proof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration. But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on but in cases of extreme necessity.

Any person who has worn a water-proof outer garment for some time knows, by experience, that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapour or perspiration, which is continually exuding from the skin, to pass off freely. For this reason, a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years: it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old-fashioned tight, close, and pinching overcoats. Too few flannels are worn in America, especially along the Eastern coasts, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter made of woolen materials. Although India-rubber overshoes are excellent for walking in the streets in wet weather, or when there is a thaw, with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as soon as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting completely wet from outside water.

A HAPPY WORLD.—This is a happy world—who says to the contrary is a fool or something worse. There is every thing to make us happy. The land, sea and sky contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret, then, in being happy and enjoying this glorious world, is to possess a virtuous heart. Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who is the most honored and possesses the greatest riches? No—it is he who has nothing but a kind and good heart. Nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky, the evening cloud, rolling waters, the blooming landscape, the teeming forests and fields of snow give him pleasure others never dream of. It is he whose mind is "led from nature up to nature's God," and every day that he lives is as contented and happy as it is possible for man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment, which they can only see and feel whose hearts are pure and whose lives correspond to the word of eternal truth.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The French Government recently employed M. Eugene Rendu to investigate the methods of popular education in Germany, with a view to sundry improvements in her own educational system. His report upon the subject has recently been published. He is very much opposed to the system of *gratuitous* education, fearing that it will operate prejudicially, but he earnestly urges the necessity of *compulsory* instruction—of some system which shall compel the attendance upon instruction of some kind of all the children of the State. M. Rendu, gives some interesting information upon the legal provisions of several of the European States upon this point. The following statements on this subject are condensed from his report:

Protestant States. In Prussia, children from six to fourteen are required to be at school unless their absence is justified by a certificate from the master and the cure. Absentees to pay the full school fees, and to be liable to a fine of four silver groschen. Those who cannot pay to give a day's labor for the parish. Young persons are obliged to attend Sunday schools till sixteen, under a penalty of three thalers.

Saxony. No child is to be absent from school without sufficient reason; and nothing, in general, to be considered such but illness—either of the child or of some member of the family. The school committee to ascertain the validity of this, or of any other assigned reason. If the efforts of the school committee to get the children to school are not successful, fine and other means of coersion to be employed. Parties making insufficient excuses to be punished (1) by a fine of 5 silver groschen; (2) by a fine of 2 thalers, 15 silver groschen; (3) by an equivalent period of imprisonment; and on relapse by proportionate punishments.

Hanover. The ecclesiastical authorities are charged with the inspection of schools, where every child from the age of six are required to attend, unless sufficiently instructed elsewhere.

Catholic States. Bavaria. No child is allowed to leave school till twelve years old, and then not without an examination and a certificate, which is necessary to apprenticeship and marriage.

Austria. All children, boys and girls, rich and poor, from the age of six years, must go to school till they are twelve years of age. The condition of the children is regulated every year, at the autumnal festivals, compared with the baptismal register, and settled by the curate of the parish. No one can be engaged as a shepherd unless he has a certificate declaring that he has at school received religious instruction, and that he has gone through a satisfactory examination.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Student.

Perhaps there is no period in the vicissitude of life, which so much tends to influence and decide our future welfare and happiness—which so much tends to fix upon us habits which will ever be inseparable from us, as the days of our discipleship. To the youth who leaves his home to avail himself of the advantages which are afforded by the numerous schools of our country, a totally new scene is presented. For the first time, he is brought to calculate and investigate upon his own responsibility; he is here for the first time alone to all those influences, both moral and immoral, which are abroad in the world, and which would naturally effect inexperienced minds.

He has left at home the firm experienced judgment of the father, and mild solicitous care of the mother. Instead of familiar friends and tried associates, he is brought in contact with those in whose characters; schemes and aims he is totally ignorant. The vain, the idle, the reckless, as well as those who are more worthy of imitation, alike hold out their influence.

For these reasons, then, we say this is the most critical period of life; but we would say, these injurious influences can be resisted; if they are—if he cultivates habits of sobriety, of patient and sober thought, in early life—if he rightly improves those priviliges which are held out by generous parents and a free country, old age will be saved the task of learning new trades; his acquirement will serve as a wall on either side of his future path in life, to guard him from the follies of the world, and arm him to combat more powfully the argument of demagogues and sophists. If, at the end of the student's journey up the hill of science, he finds himself at the summit, or yet at its brow he will finds that all has been accomplished by his own exertions—money hires no substitutes—friends can offer no aid sufficient to clear him from the task; the journey is his, and by him it must be performed, if performed at all. The path he must tread is a great highway; teachers and friends may remove the temporary obstacles; wealth may make it pleasant, those who have gone before, may encouragingly beckon him oward; but no car or vehicle awaits his summons; the journey must be accomplished by the sweat of his own brow.

This path is alike open to all; none can monopolize its advantages. Wealth or noble birth must here meet the humble poor as their competitors. Aristocracy may proudly think to control its portals, but the peasant boy among his flocks has as good a passport; all here are brought upon a level. The success of each and every one depends upon the ardor with which he applies himself to his task.—The genius of Homer may slumber in your brain, and there remain in stupidity, unless aroused from its apathy by some mental exertion. The human mind is like a powerful magnet, increasing in strength by use, and diminishing by inactivity. Many, nay, far too many young men of our country and the world base their hopes and success in life upon a naturally bright genius; to be sure this is an agreeable requisite; but a bright surface, in order to continue so, must be often polished.

We would say, then, cultivate in youth a spirit of self-denial; acquire in youth habits by which, in your sober moments, you would be willing to live in future. Expect not that age will perform the promises of youth; rest not contented in your present conditon, but strive to improve; let your motto be—"Progress," and the world will not always frown upon your efforts; yes, and the harvest of your early toil shall be a life of happiness—a life of usefulness.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.—The temperance, which rests on other men's opinions and practice, is not a man's own virtue, but a reflection of what exists around him. It lies on the surface. It has not penetrated the soul.

That opinion may exert a great influence is not denied; but it must be enlightened opinion, appealing to the reason and the conscience of the individual; not to passion, interest, or fear, nor proscribing all who differ. We want public opinion to bear on temperance, but to act rationally, generously, not passionately, tyrannically, and with the spirit of persecution.

Men cannot be driven into temperance. Let the temperate become a party, and breath the violence of party, and they will raise up a party as violent as their own. The friends of truth must not call passion to their aid, for the erroneous and vicious have a greater stock of passion than they, and can wield this weapon to more effect. It is not by numbers or a loud cry, that good men are to triumph over the bad. Their goodness, their consciouaness of truth and universal love, must be manifested in clear, strong, benevolent appeals to the reason and heart. They must speak in the tone of the friends of their race. This will do infinitely more than the clamor of hearts.

It is sometimes very hazardous to attempt to extirpate a common vice by making it disgraceful, and passing on it the sentence of outlawry. If, indeed, the vice be confined to the poor and obscure, the brand of infamy may easily be fixed upon it; but when it is taken under the protection of fashion, it can not only parry the weapons of disgrace in the hands of its adversaries, but turn this against them. Fashion is singularly expert in the use of ridicule. What it wants in reason it can supply in mocks and laughter. Sometimes it puts on indifference as a coat of mail. It has especially the art of attaching the idea of vulgarity to a good cause, and what virtue has courage to encounter this most dreaded form of opinion?—*William E. Channing.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1853.

Agents for the Pacific.

R. N. SEXTON.....Journal Office, Stockton.
G. S. WELLS.....Sonora.
JOSEPH HARRISON.....Columbia.
Major PUTNEY.....Murphy's Diggings.
E. W. GUMMILL.....Volcano.
BURT'S EXPRESS.....Dry town.
Rev. J. A. BENTON.....Sacramento.
Mr. NORTHRUP.....Mormon Island.
Rev. I. H. BRAYTON.....Marysville.
Rev. J. H. WARREN.....Nevada.
JOSEPH BOSTON.....Monterey.
B. D. WILSON.....Los Angeles.
T. L. VERMEULE.....San Jose.
PARKER & ELDER.....Grass Valley.
H. DUPUY.....Shaw's Flat.
C. T. H. PALMER.....Ophir.
MASON & McCOMBE.....Yankee Jims.
JOHN ALEXANDER.....Diamond Springs.

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Money may be remitted safely by wrapping the coin corresponding with the amount named in our terms, securely in a piece of paper, and wafering it to the letter in which it is enclosed.

The Congressional Duel again—its Seqdents.

Little did we think, when last week, we animadverted upon this conspicuous and pernicious example, that it would be so soon and so fatally followed. While what we had written was in type, news reached town that two of our citizens had fought, and that one had received a ball in his arm, shattering it so badly that it was feared that amputation would be necessary,—and before it reached our readers it was rumored that another duel had been fought, and that one of the parties was severely, and it was feared, fatally wounded. And in the latter case the worst fears were realized. A young man in the bloom of life, 25 years of age, received a ball in his abdomen, and after suffering inexpressible agony, till about mid-day on Sunday last, he closed his eyes in death!

While these revolting and heart sickening scenes are enacting about us, under the strange reign of that foolish, yet bloody and inexorable law, some men choose to call "the code of honor," we were led to examine the Debates in the Constitutional Convention on the following article in our Constitution.

"Any citizen of this State who shall, after the "adoption of this Constitution, fight a duel with "deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge "to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either "within this State, or out of it; or who shall act "as second, or knowingly aid or assist in any "manner those thus offending, shall not be al-"lowed to hold any office of profit, or enjoy the "right of suffrage under this Constitution."

We find something in those Debates so remarkable, especially when read in the light of the recent events,—that we give copious extracts, *and call to them the special attention of our readers*. It was on Thursday, September 29, 1849, that the article in question came under consideration, Messrs Dent, Shannon and Price warmly opposed its adoption, but it was ably advocated by DR. GWIN. In reply to Mr. Dent he spoke as follows. [We copy from Brown's Reports without comment,—the italics are ours.]

"This provision reported by the Committee is verbatim the same that exists in the Constitution of Louisiana, adopted in 1845. It is well known to every member of this House that, for the last half century, Louisiana has been the duelling ground of the new world—it certainly has been for the great valley of the Mississippi. There has been more duels fought in the State of Louisiana than any other State of the Union; and after long experience, the last Convention assembled to revise their Constitution, deliberately adopted the section now under consideration, and made it a part of the fundamental law of the land. If we are to benefit at all by experience, the experience of that State certainly should have some weight with this body. *If you go through the cemetery of New Orleans, you will see the whole earth covered with tombstones of the victims of honor. It is a wonderful and a melancholy sight.* It is said to have been the practice of the French population to go out almost every morning to fight with small swords or pistols. *The practice of duelling has not sprung up here in California yet, and it is to be hoped that it never will. If, by our action here, we can have any influence in preventing it, we should certainly exercise that influence. I must, with all due deference, express my astonishment that this motion should come from a gentleman who is on the Supreme Court of the State—a conservator of the peace, an officer of the State, who should be the last to go against inserting in the Constitution a provision against duelling. Sir, I have all my life lived in States where duelling was countenanced; and I have had sad cause to know and feel its evil consequences. It is one of the most important provisions in our Constitution that this practice shall be forever prohibited here. I hope this Convention will insert the section, and make it, by an overwhelming vote, a part of the fundamental law. Go through the Southern States and you will see it now in their Constitutions every where. When I first went to Mississippi eight or ten years ago, whenever a man got into a warm political contest, he went about with pistols.* They revised their Constitution seventeen or eighteen years ago, and although they did not insert this provision, they required the Legislature to insert it, in the 2d section of the 7th article, viz:]

"'THE LEGISLATURE SHALL PASS SUCH LAWS TO PREVENT THE EVIL PRACTICE OF DUELLING, AS THEY MAY DEEM NECESSARY, AND MAY REQUIRE ALL OFFICERS, BEFORE THEY ENTER ON THE DUTIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES, TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING OATH OR AFFIRMATION: "I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM, AS THE CASE MAY BE) THAT I HAVE NOT BEEN ENGAGED IN A DUEL, BY SENDING OR ACCEPTING A CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL, OR BY FIGHTING A DUEL, SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE, NOR WILL I BE SO ENGAGED DURING MY CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE. SO HELP ME GOD."'

No man could occupy an official position in that State until he took this oath; and it was with the utmost difficulty that some of the most distinguished citizens afterwards, in violating that law, could get an act of the Legislature passed to exonerate them. Opposite where I live, in Vicksburg, on the other side of the river, there have been hundreds of duels fought, and many valuable lives sacrificed. Let us not omit such a valuable provision. We are a peculiar and isolated people. No part of the Union could be more injuriously affected by duelling than this, where there is so large a mixed population.

After Mr. Dent and Mr. Stewart of San Francisco had replied warmly in favor of striking out the article, Dr. GWIN again said. "*As I was in some degree instrumental in having this section drawn up,* I feel bound to defend it. Although I have been often twitted upon this floor as having a great deference for precedents, still I adhere to this: that when we have the deliberate judgment of those who have great experience on any subject, we are bound to pay deference to their opinions; and I say that there is no State which has had more experience on the subject of duelling than Louisiana. That is the great point of the southern portion of the Union where citizens of all the States assemble, and it was believed that, inasmuch as this Constitution was made for the State of Louisiana, that it should contain this restriction, and after a great deal of discussion and deliberation, this section was inserted. California being a point to which the citizens of all nations will be directed, it is peculiarly desirable that we should have a provision of this kind in our Constitution; and it might materially effect this article, if, in their collisions with the citizens of other countries, they should not be left entirely to the Legislature; for this does not prohibit the Legislature from making enactments on the subject. Let us confine our operations to the people of California, inasmuch as we are forming the Constitution for them. It is intended to operate upon our own citizens. I am sorry that the gentleman from Monterey (Mr. Dent) should have supposed that my reference to his bringing in this proposition to strike the section out, should be of a personal character. It is a mere matter of taste, in my view, and I thought, as what he says here and what we do here, will go elsewhere, that it would not look so well that a judge of the Supreme Court should be the first to move that a provision prohibiting duelling should be stricken out. I believe he is perfectly honest in his opinions on this subject. An inasmuch as it has been stated that this is a proper subject of legislation, I wish to make this statement: that when it was supposed this legislative restriction would prohibit duelling in Mississippi, we have seen instances where men in high positions have been enabled, by the influence that they could bring to bear upon the Legislature, to relieve themselves from the effects of the law. There is now a gentleman from that State, a Senator in Congress, who, by an act of the Legislature, was relieved from the disability. *I want a man when he fights a duel with a citizen of California, or aids or abets in a duel, to be forever prohibited from holding office here. When that provision was carried into effect in Mississippi, they all went over to Louisiana; but whether a citizen of California fights a duel here or elsewhere, he is prohibited from holding office. At this advanced period of the world, it is not necessary to say a word against this remnant of the dark ages.* IT IS NO EVIDENCE OF BRAVERY, FOR THE GREATEST COWARDS ENGAGE IN IT. I say it should be discountenanced and put down; and I know that law does put it down, for I have seen it. When you insert this provision in your Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, that a man is branded when he fights a duel, he quits it. In Tennessee, where it was made a penitentiary offence, it was abandoned. We have the best evidence that the law has a beneficial influence in suppressing this great evil; and I hope the deliberate sense of the House will be in favor of incorporating this section in our Constitution."

A most laudable Enterprise.

We have before referred to the efforts making by our friend the Rev. Mr. Speer to educate the Chinese, who have become denizens of our city and of the Pacific coast. If, as has now become a fixed fact, we are to have a large number of this portion of the Asiatic race located permanently among us, it is of the utmost importance that they should be made acquainted as speedily as possible with our language, and laws, the teachings of the Christian Religion, and thoroughly indoctrinated with the spirit of our free institutions. Notwithstanding many of this class who have visited these shores have returned to their native land, there are thousands, who have forever expatriated themselves with the intention of remaining permanently in this region. Instead of diminishing, the influx of this class must continue to increase. The recent domestic troubles, that have racked the vast empire of the East, from its remotest confines to its centre, must inevitably cause an increased rush to these shores.

In view of this influx it is all important that this class, should be educated, and made acquainted with the nature of the laws and institions under which they live.

We regard the relations of this country and China, as the most important of any existing between the United States and any foreign government. The mystery which has for hundreds of years enveloped all the operations of this wonderful people is gradually breaking away, and it has been reserved for this favored land, and this era of gold to bring about this great moral revolution. That knowledge of this extraordinary race which has so long remained a sealed book to the rest of mankind is being gradually opened up to the light of civilization. Our city and State are bound to exercise an all important influence in this important work. In the completion of that great work,—the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, of which there is no longer a doubt, the scheme of a shorter passage to the East, which has occupied the attention of the civilized nations of the world for hundreds of years, will be accomplished. The richest and most valuable trade of the world must then pass through this channel. The relations between this port and those of China and the East must be of the most intimate and important character. How desirable is it then that a commencement at paving the way to this amicable interconrse should be made while the golden opportunity offers. Unaided and alone such a commencement, the benefits of which are incalculable has been made by Mr. Speer. Already have his efforts been crowned in a limited sphere with the most encouraging results.—Having spent some years as a Missionary among the Chinese, in their native country, he is fully acquainted with their language, habits and feelings. Impressed with the importance of this position, and aware of the advantages to be derived by the change, he has transferred the field of his labors to this city. Earnest and enthusiastic in the cause, with a heart and soul enlisted in the work he has been indefatigable in his labors. Having secured the confidence and affectionate regard of the better class of the Chinese population, who are anxious to acquire a knowledge of our language and institutions,—he has been assiduously engaged in teaching them the English tongue and preaching to them in their native vernacular for some months past. So greatly has the numbers of his pupils increased and so extended is the desire among this people to avail themselves of the benefits of his labors in this behalf that the theatre of his operations has become necessarily circumscribed.—He is cramped and hampered for room. A large and substantial brick building that shall provide, room for a Chapel, School, Library and Book Depository,—and a residence for pastor and teachers is needed. So deeply interested are the leading Chinese in the work that they offer a lot suitable for such a structure, on the corner of Sacramento and Dupont for half its value.—Funds for the construction of such a building as we describe are needed. Will not our citizens, our merchants, and business men interested in the welfare and interests of our city contribute to this desirable end. The physical as well as moral advantages of this enterprise are incalculable. In this view of the case, will not the people and press of this city exert themselves in behalf of this laudable enterprise. It should not be suffered to languish for want of the needful aid.

Already have Mr. Speer's efforts circumscribed as they necessarily have been, attracted much attention in other and distant portions of our country. The press of the Atlantic States have noticed his efforts as among the most important enterprises of the Pacific side, and the the people of that distant portion of our Republic are watching its results with interest. Let not then this enterprise languish here for want of the requisite aid and support. The contributions and outlays from the liberality of our citizens in this cause will be returned to them tenfold. We trust that our neighbors of the daily press will co-operate with us in this behalf in placing this matter in its proper light before the people.

By way of introducing this matter to the public, Mr. Speer whose experience and observation among the Chinese has been extensive, will deliver a series of lectures during the coming week, descriptive of the manners customs and habits of this people. The series of which notice will be given in the daily papers, will be illustrated with Chinese paintings, works of art manufactures, and idols. The whole course will be highly interesting and amply repay the public attention. We trust that our people may be fully awakened to the importance and advantages of the enterprise we have attempted to describe.

The State School Law Again.

In our paper of week before last, we exposed to some extent, the conspiracy, demagoguism and chicanery by which the putrid carcass of sectarian bigotry and ghostly priesteraft were saddled upon our Common School System in the expiring moments of our last Legislature. It is evident from the documents and proofs we then adduced that the State Superintendent was a party to, and prominent actor in that disgraceful transaction, and that it was concocted and consummated by and between him and the Catholic Bishop and their satellites, for selfish and sinister purposes. We need only to refer to the pamphlet "embracing Mr. Marvin's last Annual Report for "demonstration strong as proof of Holy Writ," that such conspiracy actually existed. There has been no attempt made to conceal the terms of the corrupt bargain and sale. The Superintendent parades the whole matter before the public in his report, and seems to glory in his shame—and the *Catholic Standard* raises a shout, and chants a *Te Deum* to the praise of the traitor and gloats over the mangled corpse of our murdered *Common Schools*. We refer to our paper of June 3d, for the proofs.

But the wonder is that the members of the Legislature should suffer themselves to be hoodwinked and cajoled into the adoption of such a monstrosity. This question puzzles every sensible man, and without a knowledge of the facts as they occurred, it is indeed a marvel.

In the first place the bill emanated from an official source, *sworn* to support the constitution, and faithfully to execute the duties of his office. It had been referred to a committee under a similar obligation; that committee had recommended its passage. It did pass one house without examination, and was introduced in the other house. Some honest man got sight of it and there he found, snugly coiled, a viper in the following form.

SEC. 5. Common Schools established under charitable auspices, or by the enterprise of a religious society, in which all the branches of education of the District Schools are taught, and which from public examination of the School Commissioner shall be found well conducted, shall be allowed a *pro rata* division of school money, either from taxation or the State School Fund, in proportion to the number of its pupils, in the same manner as other Common Schools; *Provided*, That the other requirements of the law are complied with.

This barefaced provision was no sooner discovered and exposed, than it was expunged by the assembly. A committee of conference was appointed by the two houses, and through the intrigue and management of a "power behind the throne" that committee was made to consist of members whose influence had already been secured on the part of *the Church* and against the Constitution and the Common Schools. The committee, by way of *compromise*, reported in favor of striking out the obnoxious *Section five*, (exceedingly accommodating,) but they also by way of compromise, so amended the school law by erasure and interlineations as to secure all the provisions and mischiefs of that notorious fifth section, in another form, less liable to attract attention, and less objectionable in its language.

It again came up for action: the members had no copies of the old law, nor of the amendments before them for examination and comparison, and so they closed their eyes and put it through with a rush! The same members who scouted the fifth section as an abomination not to be tolerated, gave their sanction to the same provisions in another form. They were circumvented by the priestly cunning, official perfidity and unscrupulous management and false representations of clerical and political demagognes. And we are sold to Rome. *Church and State are essentially united*—the constitution is violated—our school fund is prostituted. Our Common Schools, the nurseries of civil and religious freedom, and the foes of bigotry and intolerance, are sacrificed. We are thrown back to the twelfth century. Our new and glorious State is disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world.

What can be done? American citizens know their rights, and they have a remedy at hand for political and social evils. If their public servants betray them they can dismiss them in disgrace, and place honest men in power.

Rebellion in China.

Letters by the Pathfinder from Hongkong and Canton do not add much to the latest news, in regard to this extraordinary movement. The following extract shows how some of our most intelligent missionaries view the question of the fall of the present dynasty. It is from the Rev. J. B. French, of Canton.

"The Rebellion is becoming, every day, more and more alarming in its character, and the probabilities are that the present Dynasty will be overthrown. The Rebels now number about 40,000; they have passed over five Provinces, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, carrying every thing before them, and are now closely besieging Nanking. Indeed the last intelligence,—received two or three days ago,—if it be reliable, states that Nanking has fallen. If this is the case, the rebels will doubtless push on, by the Imperial canal, to Pekin. It will not take them long to pass over the intermediate ground, and then the fate of Pekin will decide the fate of the Empire. The greatest consternation pervades the whole Province of "Kiang su." Gov. Bonham and Mr. Marshall, the English and American Commissioners, are both at Shanghai, with vessels of war; and the Emperor will probably, as a last resort, invoke the assistance of foreigners. I hope sincerely there will be *no foreign interference*."

More of Duelling.

We had hoped that the ridiculous figure cut by the two Honorable Representatives of California in the last National Legislature would have presented this practice in so contemptible a light that it would have grown into disuse. Not so however. This high example ridiculous as was the whole affair,—and fruitful as was this theme of public sport, it appears but gave a fresh impetus to this barbarous custom. It was the breaking out of a duelling mania that seems to spread like an epidemic. Two duels one of them fatal, and another nearly so occurred during the past week. The first of these between the editor of a leading daily paper, who although but just recovered from the painful effects of a similar affair was not deterred from resorting again to the same desperate remedy to heal his wounded honor, called out a City law and constitution maker, and had his arm shattered in the second exchange of shots. A reputable business surely for those who are from the nature of their vocation the exemplars of the public.

But the morning after in the face of this painful result, two young men, from the same region of country in a distant land, who had been old friends, and travelling companions, to this country, met on the same field in deadly array against each other to decide by brute force, a difficulty which originated from a most trivial cause, but which it appeared from the falsely called code of honor could not be settled, except by a resort to arms. One of the parties was mortally wounded by his friend's (what hollow mockery) fire, and after lingering in great agony expired the next day. How monstrous the principle that required such a human sacrifice. Have we a *Juggernaut* among us the track of whose car must be paved with human life!

This young man whose untimely end is chronicled under the obituary head in another column, was cut off in his early prime. Entering the vestibule of manhood, youth and hope presented bright pictures before him, which were in a moment of foolish frenzy enveloped in the shadow of death. Who can depict the agony of heart, the deep anguish of mind this event has in store for that widowed mother, that devoted sister and loving brother, who await in a distant land, the intelligence from the absent member of that group. Can a more fitting rebuke—a more painful illustration of the wicked folly of this practice be imagined. Let all disposed to transgress in this fatally, *fashionable* contravention of the laws of God and man take it to heart.

The Pacific Railroad.

An animated discussion is going on in the papers of the Atlantic States in relation to the various routes named for the railroad to the Pacific. The most prominent of these routes are to be explored the present season by parties organized for that purpose. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper writing lately from the seat of Government says in relation to this matter.

"Four parties are to be detailed under the direction of the War Department. That of Major Stevens, Governor of the new Territory of Washington, who explores the extreme Northern route, has already been noticed. The instructions were given to-day to the second party, under command of Lieut. Robert S. Williamson. This party will sail from New York on the 20th May, for San Francisco, to commence operations. It will ascend the San Joaquin to the Twelve [Tulare] Lakes, and explore the various passes leading through the Sierra Nevada. Having determined the most practicable route, it will return thence to the mouth of the Gila, and proceed to San Francisco.

Another party, under Lieut. Whipple, of the Topographical Engineers, is designed to operate on the most Southern route, within our territory, and will proceed from the Mississippi, West—about the same parallel that Lieut. Williamson's party takes from the Pacific coming East.

Leaving some point on the Mississippi river near or South of Memphis, a reconnoisance will be conducted to Rio del Norte, in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico; thence westward, a pass will be sought through the Sierra Madre, and the most practicable route across the Colorado and by Walker's Pass to the Pacific. Lieut. Ives, one of this party, will proceed at once to Albuquerque to hasten operations in that quarter. This is the route specified by Mr. R. H. Kern in his letter to Mr. Gwin, last January.

The party under the command of Captain Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, will proceed to the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of latitudes 37 30 and 38 degrees, to examine the practicability of the passes through this range in that region. The Arkansas river will be left in the vicinity of the Huerfano, and that stream followed to its source. Thence the valley of San Luis, near the head of the Rio Grande, will be entered by the most practicable of the three passes found there. The valley of the St. Louis will be followed to its northern extremity, whence the waters of Grand River will be struck by passing through the Coo-chu-to-pa Pass. The country on the western side of the main river will be the next portion of the route until the old Spanish trail is intersected. Either that or the region lying east of it, will give the final portion of the route to the Mohave river, or Walker's Pass, in the Sierra Nevada. This is the route on which Colonel Fremont met his disaster in the winter of 1848-49, and recently advocated by Colonel Benton. No assistants have yet been associated with Captain Gunnison, except Mr. R. H. Kern, whose extensive and reliable information in regard to the whole of the country to be traversed and his various qualifications as engineer, guide, and artist, render him of infinite value to the successful prosecution of the survey."

Latest News from Australia.

News from Australia via Panama has been received up to March 3rd. From the Sidney papers of that date we extract the following intelligence.

The yield of gold still continues very great, but the success of the miners seems to be a gerat lottery. The average produce, considering the number of persons engaged at the mines, is small, and would be much less but for the monster nuggets that sometimes reward the lucky digger. The new regulations, relative to mining licenses, appear to give general dissatisfaction; some persons refuse to conform to it altogether, and the Commissioners are without the means of enforcing their orders.

A dinner, in celebration of the second anniversary of the discovery of gold in Australia, was lately given, at which the Governor and the principal officers of the Crown were present, and some very interesting speeches made. One gentleman stated that there was over one thousand gentlemen, professional men, etc., now working on the public roads breaking stones, who came out, expecting to find gold mining a pleasant, easy and profitable amusement, but were soon obliged to give up. We presume that a short apprenticeship at the interesting and intellectual business of road making will soon train these young men for the harder duties of the mines.

It was intended at this dinner to have presented Mr. Hargraves, the first discoverer of gold in the colony, with a splendid pure gold cup, but unfortunately he was prevented from attending by severe indisposition.

As an example of the value of land in some districts, the papers state that an allotment in Williamstown, Port Philip, was sold at the rate of £3550, $17,650 per acre, and in another part £375, $1875 was given for a quarter acre allotment. At a meeting of the members of the Church of England, resident in Hobart Town, it was determined to raise £20,000, $100,000 for the erection of a Cathedral. The late valuation of city property in Melbourne, by Assessors appointed by the Corporation amounts to £638,000, $3,190,000 and the total number of houses within the city boundary to 4978. Great complaints are made in all parts of the colony of want of rain.

News from Deseret.

ARRIVAL OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL—MORMON AFFAIRS.—The Sacramento Union of the 11th instant contains the following items of news from the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake.

Mr. E. L. Barnard arrived in this city yesterday, from Great Salt Lake City, with the U. S. Mails, having left the Valley on the 15th of May.

Mr. B. has made a remarkably quick trip—he encountered but little difficulty, and reports the snow as rapidly disappearing from the mountains.

By this arrival we are placed in possession of files of the Deseret News down to the 14th of May.

The news is interesting although of no vital importance.

Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, has issued a proclamation from the city of Provo, ordering the raising of a company to put down a horde of Mexican and other outlaws who are infesting the settlements, and stirring up the Indians to make aggressions upon the inhabitants. The party is authorized to arrest and keep in close custody every strolling Mexican party they may encounter.

The military of the Territory are instructed to be in readiness to march to any given point to which they may be directed.

Governor Young left Great Salt Lake City on the 20th April, for the purpose of visiting the Indians located near the Southern settlements.

The weather during the latter part of April was mild. There was a slight hail storm on the 17th. Peach trees, currants and other shrubbery were in full bloom on the 1st, although one foot of snow fell during that day, yet it was so warm that it mostly disappeared before sunset. The cold weather did not materially injure the crops.

The weather during the first fortnight in May was pleasant but cold; several frosts, some pretty severe, injuring the peach and apple blossoms. The 10th of May was very warm. The fruit trees have been greatly injured by a small black or brown fly.

The water table of the temple is being laid, preparatory for the reception of the block or adobes. The masons have been hindered for want of lime. Team work is wanted for hauling limestone, and the *News* calls on the brethren to send in their cattle and wagons.

The general mustering of the troops of the Nauvoo Legion on the 7th of May, is spoken of as a splendid affair. The News says there was quite a contrast between the silver greys of 60 and 70 and the boys of 10 and 14, but all appeared to vie with all, which should do their duty best.

The April mail from Independence arrived on the 7th of May. A great portion of the mails from November to April were left at Laramie on account of the scarcity of horses and mules. From the freezing and starving the past winter, there could not be enough procured to bring the whole mail, but arrangements were made for the transmission of the remainder.

The News is down in a letter on that portion of the saints who have been selling guns and amunition to the Indians. It is said that the Bishop of Granville has excommunicated such from the church, and the News says for the credit of the Bishop it hopes it is true, and if all Bishops would do their duty, the brethren would have the means of defence and not be obliged to contend against the weapons they have sold. The News further says "that it is not its pleasure to censure the Saints; we had much rather bless them, and we do bless them all the time; but if any are so perfect they can be no better, they have no business here; and the sooner they take up their abode in the spirit land, or some other convenient place, the better; they are not fit to be citizens of Deseret. Reformation and improvement is the order of God's kingdom."

Mr. Barnard has furnished the News with the following interesting letter, detailing his outward trip to the Great Salt Lake City.

G. S. L. CITY, April 18, 1853.

The mail left Sacramento on the 16th of March, for this place—was taken to Hangtown same day by stage; left next morning on a pack animal, for the head of the South Fork. About 40 miles from Hangtown the snow became so deep that our mule had to be sent back, when it became necessary to put the packs on our backs from thence to Carson Valley, (70 miles distant,) over the summit of the Sierra Nevada, through snow banks of 20 and 40 feet in depth. With untiring effort, and almost superhuman endurance, we reached our post in Carson on the 21st.

On the 23d, our party, (consisting of eight, all well mounted and equipped,) commenced our journey for this point.

At the Deseret we met a band of Indians; bargained with two of them to accompany the mail; one came with this party, the other is to come with the next. Also made arrangements with a whole family of Indians (who were to leave the next day for our trading post) to live with us to herd our stock, and make themselves generally useful; we in return to feed and clothe them, and make presents to their friends.

We saw a great many Indians on the road, and had talks with them all. We bestowed small presents, and gave them food. They were mostly all naked. We promised them presents on our return. They appeared much pleased, and are anxious to be on good terms with the whites. At one time we were in a company of some 200 of these poor beings, all of whom appeared perfectly friendly. The upper tribes, when they found that we had an Indian with us, were overjoyed; we could never give them sufficient time to finish their talk. Nothing but a pacific course towards these Indians is necessary to secure their friendship. Such is to be our policy.

The waters of the Humboldt were never higher; all the tributaries are swimming. The Indians' horses have mostly all perished in the snows. All the mountains are covered with snow; consequently, the waters will keep up for a long time. We not only had to swim every stream but wade through extensive bottoms for miles up to our knees, and often our arm pits in mud and water.

Mr. Ferguson and myself left our party on Goose Creek, to hasten in with the mail. We found but little snow on the mountains. Teams can go as far as Goose Creek now, but no further for a month to come. Grass good all the way.

It is the determination of the mail contractors to spare no pains, trouble or expense, in forwarding the United States Mail to and from California. They have made such arrangements and adopted such measures, that success is inevitable.

On my return to Carson Valley, we shall start out a company to explore a new route, whereby 300 miles travel can be saved, which will so shorten the distance that a failure of this mail cannot happen.

News from South America.

The recent arrivals bring the subjoined items of interest from South America.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bogota, Capt. A. Hall, arrived at Panama May 20th, bringing the mails from Valparaiso, Callao and the intermediate ports. She also brought about 60 passengers and $250,000 on freight in silver bars and specie.

Business is rather dull in Chili, and flour on the decline, owing to the recent advices received from Australia and California. First class ships to Europe and the United States command high rates of freight, and are in demand. The exports, since our last advice, have been moderate, and the demand small. From other ports of Chili there is nothing worthy of note.

From Callao our dates are from the 10th of May.

The disagreement between Peru and Bolivia is still the principal topic in the newspapers, but no further action appears to have taken place in the matter. From all parts of Peru addresses have been sent in to the government, expressing strongly the feelings of the people as regards the course pursued by Bolivia. A large number of emigrants have set out, under government charge, to the eastern parts of the republic to settle upon the banks of the Amazon, under the terms of the late decree issued by the President.

The Peruvian government has published a law declaring the navigation of the Amazones open to all nations.

The news from Copiapo remains highly flattering, not many new mines have been discovered since but the old ones render excellent account. The U. S. ship St. Lawrence and the Brazilian corvette Bahianna were in the bay of Coquimbo, also, English brig Mary Guillispie; Eng. bark Isle of Wight; Eng. bark Serena; Eng. ship Seringapatam; Amer. bark Paladin; Chili brig Caldera. Cnili brig Maria Olivares; Eng. steamer Firefly.

News from the Atlantic States.

The last arrival from the Atlantic States, gives the following account of the terrible rail road accident at Norwalk, Conn.

The New Haven train, May 6th, consisting of four passenger and two baggage cars, left New York for Boston at eight o'clock on Friday morning, but on reaching the drawbridge at Norwalk the locomotive, tender, one baggage, and one passenger car and a half, ran off into the river. The drawbridge is situated at some three hundred yards from the station around a curve. About half past ten o'clock in the morning, Wm. Harford lowered the signal and opened the drawbridge to allow the steamboat Pacific to pass through for New York. Scarcely had the steamboat cleared the bridge, and before time was allowed for the bridge master to close the draw again, round came the express train at full speed, estimated as running thirty miles per hour, and in an instant the locomotive bounded off at the end of the bridge, striking against the abutment of the draw, and burying itself in the river, the tender, baggage cars followed and on the top, and two of the passenger cars, all of which were submerged in the water, and the half of one other passenger car was shattered off with the concussion. Here the scene was terrific. The shrieks of the sufferers for assistance are said by those who were within hearing to have been the most heart-rending. Unfortunately it was high tide at the time of the accident, thereby making the water some twenty-five feet deep. Had it not been for this circumstance the loss of life would have been considerably diminished. Many citizens of Norwalk witnessed the approach of the train, and some of them called out to the engineer to stop, as they foresaw the danger; but no heed was taken and from the speed at which the locomotive was then going, it was impossible to stop in season to prevent the accident. The engineer, whose name is Edward Tucker, beholding the danger, sprang from the locomotive, followed by one of the firemen, and the train passed on headlong into the river.

The following is a list of the killed:

Dr. Samuel Beach, Bridgeport, Conn.; John O. Gray, Springfield, Mass.; Walter French, Manchester, N. H.; Norman Parker, Woodbury, Conn.; Nathaniel King, Jr., Athens, Ohio; Mrs. A. L. De Sanque, Philadelphia; Francis W. Soles, Boston; J. W. Hutchinson, New York; Dr. Welsh Alexander, Hartford, Conn.; Anne T. Green: Dr. Butler Wilmott, Westburn; E. N. Hazard, Yonkers, New York; Mrs. DeLanders and child, Baltimore; Oliver Barr, Ohio; D. W. Dimmick, Conn.; Emeline Shepherd, New Orleans; Mrs. Martin Tane; Miss Helen Goss, New York; E. S. Bacon, Boston; Jacob G. Van De Wenter; Dr. W. C. Dwight; Joseph M. Hill, New York; John Henry Luhrs, New York; Anna B. Lang, New York; John Moss, Maine; Mrs. Hailey, Baltimore; Beverly Parkess, New York; Mary E. Robbins, New York; Dr. Smith, Springfield, Mass.; Raphael Steinheimer, V.; Alice Corrigan; Mrs. Hanna, New York; Susan Pomeroy, Stockbridge, Mass. Mrs. Maria Robbins, Lenox, Mass.; Mrs. G. R. Sparks, Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. Josiah Bartlett, N. H.; D. Abiel L. Pierson, Salem, Mass.; Isaac C. Colbath, Maine; Martin Tane, New York; Agnes Anderson, child; David B. Newell, New Port, R. I.; B. F. Laichier, Canada West; Mrs. General Harvey.

Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill., Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Penn., and Hon. George Briggs, of N. Y., have sailed for Europe.

Gov. Trousdale, of Tennessee, has been finally assigned to the Brazilian Mission.

Ex-Senator Merriweather, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky, has been selected as the site of the Western Military Asylum.

News from the Interior.

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF MAJOR HARVEY CONTRADICTED.—According to the Stockton *Journal* considerable doubt exists as to the correctness of the report of the death of Maj. Harvey and Mr. Young. It is even positively contradicted.

The rumor obtained currency, says the *Journal* through an accident that occurred to Young. He fell from his horse near the San Joaquin, injuring himself severely, and a messenger was dispatched for a physician. From this originated the report.

STOCK MARKET.—The stock market at present is unusually brisk, both on account of the demand for farm animals and the spirit of speculation. The price of animals has been falling for the last month, at least for inferior stock, owing to the apprehension that large numbers will be imported from the States; and at present the prices, except for the first quality, are lower than has been known in the progress of the State. In this condition of the market, speculators are entering largely into the trade, while farmers are also taking advantage of the depreciation to supply themselves with ranch animals. We quote in active demand good American horses from $200 to $400, slim stock; for California and Mexican horses, $75 to $125; large American mules, $150 to $300; small, $75 to $125; oxen, per yoke, from $150 to $260.

THE WEATHER AND THE SNOWS.—During, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, says the same paper, the weather was of the most unpleasant kind. "The sun poured down upon us such an intensity of heat as to banish all idea of comfort. The exceedingly hot weather prevalent the last few days has had an effect to bring down the snows from the mountains in sufficient quantities, to raise the rivers to a disastrous height again, and should it continue, much damage must result.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—The Indians about Sonora are said to be exceedingly troublesome. Complaints are made that they are in the habit of stealing the animals of farmers and running them off into the defiles of the mountains. A short time since they stole a span of splendid horses, valued at $500, which, despite immediate pursuit made by a party of Americans, they succeeded in carrying off. They are said to number about six hundred men. One of the sufferers is anxious to raise a force of sixty men and chastise them.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, of the Methodist Church, is at present engaged in delivering a series of didactic lectures to young men every Sunday evening in Stockton.

The last Nevada Journal says, "Interest in quartz, is again reviving in this county. Many of the mills that have been stopped are being started, and others now are being erected. Public confidence is growing apace in this great branch of investment, and we trust ere long quartz will cease to be a by-word and reproach. Past experience will tell favorably upon the result of the present and future operations."

From the same paper we take the following account of an accident which occurred recently in that vicinity.

RESERVOIR BROKE.—We understand that one of the large Reservoirs of the Rock Creek Water Co. broke away on Tuesday morning doing considerable damage. This Reservoir being the one at the highest elevation the flood carried out all the dams below; as the water escaped by the ravine west of Cayoteville no damage was done to the town, as on former occasions. By the breaking of the Reservoir of the Cayote Co., the principal loss is that sustained by the company—as the water must run to waste while the embankment is being repaired. The damage sustained by the miners below was at first supposed to be heavy, but we believe upon close examination is found to be quite trifling. The accident was not caused by any carelessness on the part of the Superintendent, but seems to be one of those occurrences which are unavoidable.

The Coloma Miners' Advocate of last Saturday, gives the subjoined pleasing picture of affairs in that vicinity.

CROPS.—The numerous barley fields in this vicinity are gradually leaving their verdant appearance, and assuming a deep golden tint. The season has been extremely favorable for this grain, and the yield of the crops in this neighborhood will be very large. The gardens are very productive, being easily irrigated by means of the numerous canals and ditches running on both sides of the town. Potatoes, corn and tomatoes promise to yield well, to say nothing of the melons of every description of which there will be an abundance.

TURNIPS.—Messrs. D. H. Selden and W. W. Rawlins of Gold Hill, have shown us a splendid lot of turnips raised on their ranch at Gold Hill. They were gathered promiscuously without reference to size and the whole lot average from four and a half to two pounds in weight. This ground is doubly profitable, as their garden is situated on a claim that will pay from five to eight dollars per day to the hand in winter.

The melting of the heavy snows in the mountains have caused quite a rise of the rivers. The volume of water of both the Sacramento and San Joaquin has been increased from this source. We regret to note the following fact in the Stockton Journal of the 13th.

THE RIVERS.—We learn from Capt. Hally that the waters of the San Joaquin have risen very high within the last few days, and that the damage done will be sufficient to ruin several farmers who had otherwise made small fortunes this year. The exceedingly warm days in the commencement of last week served to melt the snow in the mountains in great quantities, raising the rivers and sloughs in every direction.

It would appear from the following in the last Stockton Journal, that laborers are in demand in that vicinity, at high wages. Here is a chance for the horde of idlers who hang around our city and complain that they can get no remunerative labor.

DEMAND FOR LABORERS. There is an active demand for laborers at present at good wages. Particularly are men in demand who understand the use of the cradle, as the crop of grain and grass is now ready to cut, and delays are dangerous. Advertisements are posted in all quarters of the city, soliciting mowers at a salary of $100 per month. The chance of getting work on ranches was never better than at present, and at good wages too.

Ice, or rather compact snow is brought from the Sierra Nevada to Placerville and sold at 5 cts. per llb.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Col. John B. Weller, of the U. S. Senate, will accept our thanks for many valuable public documents laid on our table; among them we especially notice "Owen's Geoligical Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota," a large work of quarto form, got up in superior style, with maps and engravings.

Bishop Soule.

This venerable divine preached at Stockton on last Sabbath. The Journal in speaking of him says:

The sermon of this venerable and eminent gentleman was largely attended on Sunday, by one of the most intelligent and attentive congregations we ever remember to have witnessed in Stockton. Bishop Soule is now past the allotted age of man's existence yet he still promises fair to live many years longer. Although his head is covered with the frosts of many winters, he is still eloquent, and at times, in a nervous excitement his tremulous speech becomes thrilling in the extreme. We wish him a happy return to his friends and family at home.

VESSELS FOR THE PACIFIC.—The following vessels have cleared from Atlantic Ports since the last advices:

May 4—	Ship White Squall,	Philadelpha	San Francisco.
5—	Ship Telassar	New York,	do
5—	Ship Pioneer	Baltimore,	do
7—	Ship Harrisburg	New York,	do
7—	Ship Ino	do	do
7—	Ship Greenwich	Boston,	do
9—	Ship Amanda	do	do
9—	Bark Cyane	Richmond,	do
10—	Brig Eliza Felton	Boston,	do
11—	Ship Pelican State	Philadelphia,	do
11—	Ship Crusader	Boston,	do

Whaleships are not included in the above.

City News.

The Nicaragua Steamer Pacific arrived on Monday, bringing later news from the Atlantic States,—some days later than the previous receipts. With the exception of the distressing news of the late railroad accident at Norwalk—the full particulars of which are given in another column—there is nothing very important.

The Sierra Nevada of the same line arrived on Thursday morning, bringing news to the 20th of May.

We learn that a most brutal murder took place in the vicinity of Sonoma Embarcadero, Friday evening last. A man named Benjamin Moore, having had some difficulty about a settlement with another, named Boake, who had been catching wild horses for him, after charging himself with whiskey charged his pistols, and proceeded in pursuit of the latter, threatening as he went to take his life. This threat he carried into execution by shooting the unfortunate man. The murdered man, it is said, was originally from Polk County, Missouri, and had been a Captain in the late war with Mexico.

LITHOGRAPH OF THE BIG TREE.—Those accomplished Lithographic Artists Messrs Britton & Rey have laid upon our table a large and beautifully executed lithographic print of the Mammoth Arbor Vitae near Murphys in Calaveras County, a description of which we published a couple of weeks since. The print is from a drawing made on the spot by J. M. Lapham.—As a specimen of California production both in Nature and Art, this picture is one that every citizen may be proud of. This elegant work is an example of the public spirit of Capt. Hanford by whom it is published.

Messrs. Atwill & Co., have laid upon our table specimens of the popular music of the day from their well known establishment on Washington street.

MARRIED.

In Santa Clara, June 12th, by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. R. G. Grandison to Miss J. Hawxhurst, both of Santa Clara.

(The Editor of "The Pacific," who was not forgotten by the newly married pair, offers in return his wishes for their future happiness.)

In this city, on Wednesday evening, June 15th, by the Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. George Fritch, formely of St. John, N. B. to Miss Margret McKew, formerly of London.

In Sacramento June 14th, by Justice Amos Steck, Mr. Wm. Henry Ware to Miss Ann Elizabeth Medley, both of Sacramento.

In Sacramento June 11th, by Justice E. C. Winchell, Mr. Edward Lewis, to Mrs. Joanna Crumbey, all of Sacramento.

In Grass Valley, June 6th, by Rev. D. A. Dryden, R. S. Alderman to Miss Catharine A. Sandford, all of Grass Valley.

In Stockton June 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Kroh, Mr. Wm. H. Knight to Miss Emma Jane Kroh, daughter of Rev. H. Kroh, all of Stockton.

In Utah co., Utah Territory, Dec. 2d, 1852, by Bishop Isaac Houston, Mr. Abm. Hatch to Miss Permelia Jane Lott, both of said county.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. May 4th, in the Sands Street Church, by the Rev. S. Landon, Rev. M. E. Willing, from San Francisco, to Miss Julia M. daughter of R. B. Cadmus, Esq., of Brooklyn.

In Sacramento on Saturday, May 28th, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Daniel St. C. Stevens to Miss Jane Fallon, all of Sacramento.

In Nevada on Wednesday, June 1st., by Rev. Mr. Tansey, Mr. J. W. Daw, formerly of Alabama, to Mrs. Tillitha F. Moore, of Iowa.

At the Four Mile House, Shasta county, June 9th, by J. C. Hinckley, Esq., Mr. Frederick Benson, of Italy, to Miss Malaca Kavius, late of the Sandwich Islands.

In this city, on the 12th inst, by the Rev. S. D. Simonds, Mr. William C. Jordan to Miss Mary E. Kinsman, both of this city.

In Sacramento on the 12th June, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Stephen Hite to Miss Sarah Springger all of Sacramento.

DIED.

In this city, June 12th, Dr. A. B. Crane, aged 25 yrs., from Alexandria, Red River, Louisiana.

At San Jose, June 7th, John Oliver Agnew, of San Francisco, formerly of St. Louis Mo..

In Stockton, June 8th, Ida Jeannette, daughter of C. C. and Mary A. Ryerson, 1 year and 6 months.

In this city, of typhoid fever, Jacob Nice, of St. Louis formerly of Cincinnati, aged 45 years.

In Oakland, Sunday evening June 12, of consumption, Mr. Christian B. Wise, printer, formerly of Lancaster, Penn., aged about 23 years

In Panama, May 19th, Mr. David G. Morris, of New York, aged about 20.

In this city, on Sunday night the 12th, inst Kate Cameron, only child of Robert H. and Mary L. Elam, aged 1 year and 5 days.

On board steamer Pacific, at sea, June 8th, at 5 P. M., of congestion of the brain, Alexandre A. Camp, of the city of Sandusky, Ohio, aged 33 years. The deceased was passenger by way of Vera Cruz and Mexico to Acapulco.

In this city, on the evening of the 12th, inst, Kate Louisa, only daughter of James and Louisa H. Hyslop, aged 8 mos. and 12 days.

At Alder Springs, on the 3d inst, at 11½ o'clock A. M., Miss Margarite Howard, of consumption, aged 22 yrs. and 9 months. Death under any circumstances is a solemn event, and particularly so in the case of Miss Howard, snatched as she was from amidst the circle of her friends and relatives in the morning of life, when hope had bade her look forward to all that could render life agreeable and happy. She left a mother to mourn her loss of an amiable and affectionate daughter; a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament the untimely event which has robbed them of a warm and devoted friend, and society of a bright ornament. The only consolation we can offer the bereaved is to remind them that her life was passed in observance of the holy mandates of the christian religion, and that though they are forever deprived of the happy influences of her pure spirit on earth, she is now in heaven with the blessed, reaping the reward promised by our Heavenly Father to those who like her have spent their lives in obeying his just and holy laws.

Notice.—A Sermon will be preached in the Howard Street Church, (Rev. Mr. Willey's) on Sabbath Morning; on the responsibily of the community, in view of the prevalence of Duelling among us. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

There is a decided improvement in business, with increased shipments of goods to the interior.

FLOUR.—Sales of "Gallego" and "Haxall" $12@13 per bbl—Chili, in sacks $10@10½.

CORN MEAL.—$5@6 per bbl; Half bbl $3@3½

OATS—Eastern 2@2½c.

BARLEY—The stock is large. We quote sales Chili at 2½c. @ 2¾c.

WHEAT.—3c per lb.

HAY—$15@30, per ton.

HOPS—25c per lb. Stock large.

CORN—3c per lb for milling.

PORK—Mess $22 per bbl. Clear $24 per bbl.

LARD—17c per lb in tins. Kegs 14.

BEEF—Mess at $24 per bbl. Half bbl. $15.

BUTTER—Goshen, 30c per lb. Fresh made California Butter retails at $1 per lb.

EGGS.—California fresh Eggs very scarce and readily command $1.25@1.50 per doz.

HAMS—20c per lb. "Billings" 25c. Shoulders 20c.

RICE—Carolina 5c. China 4c per lb. Stock very heavy.

BEANS—Chili 9c.

CANDLES—Adamantine 27 @ 29; Sperm, 35 per lb.

SUGARS—China, 7 to 9; New York Crushed 11c; Dutch refined at 10c in Hhd's.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—35c per gallon for the former, and 60 to 65 cts. for the latter. Stuart's Syrup, 75 to 80 cents per gallon.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales at 14½@15½c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Selling at Eastern cost and charges, desirable styles 25 per cent advance.

HARDWARE—Invoices of well assorted, selling at 5 to 10 per cent advance on Eastern cost. Stocks large—and some jobbers are selling off at *cost*.

L. H. Shovels Ames' Cast Steel, $25@27 per doz.; D handled Shovels, selling moderately at $14 per doz.; Axe Helves and Pick Helves worth $5 per doz. Hoes $10 per doz. Nails $5@6 per keg. Pig Iron $30@35 per ton

LIME—$5 per bbl.

BRICK—$27@30, in request. Sales inferior at $24@$25 per M.

DRIED APPLES—10c per lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Chili, 25c @ 30c per lb

SALARATUS—8c per lb.

SHOT—Sales assorted, at $1 50 per bag.

VINEGAR—25c per gallon.

STARCH—10c per lb.

CHEESE—Eastern Cheese, 20@22c per lb

MACKEREL—$9 per bbl; Half $6; Kitts $3; Quarter bbls $5.

CODFISH—$6 per cwt.

HONEY—15c per lb.

PAINTED PAILS—$4 per doz. Painted Tubs, in nests $6.

BROOMS—$4 per doz.

HARNESS LEATHER—35c per lb.

POTATOES—6@8c. per pound.

ONIONS.—Hobart Town onions 20c per lb.

MANILA ROPE—15c per lb. in lots.

RAISINS—Best Malaga, $3½ per box.

LUMBER—assorted. Oregon, $35@40. Anticipated receipts of Eastern Lumber are very large, and that fact, in connection with the rather limited amount of building going on, has had more to do with the present depression in prices than considerations of the actual stock on hand. Some invoice sales of well assorted Eastern have been made during the week, at prices which, in some instances, have not paid freight.

PAINTS, OILS. GLASS, ETC.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a large assortment of goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest market rate, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, namely:

WHITE LEAD—20 tons pure, 10 tons extra, and No. 1.
WHITE PAINT—1000 lb French snow white zinc; 500 lb China white.
BLACK PAINT—5 tons ground in oil; 500 lb Eddy's lamp black; 500 lbs ivory, bone and drop black.
BLUE PAINT—500 lb Prussian blue, ground in oil; 50 lb ultramarine.
GREEN PAINT—2000 lb Imperial; 2000 lb verdigris; 3000 lb Paris and chrome, dry and ground in oil.
RED PAINT—2000 lb red lead; 2000 lb Venitian red, dry and ground in oil.
VERMILLION—100 lb Chinese and English; 500 lb American.
YELLOW PAINT—1(?)0 lb chrome; 2000 lb French ochre, dry and ground in oil.
OILS—2000 gallons linseed, in barrels and cases; 1000 gallons bleached polar, in assorted packages, 500 gallons neatsfoot; 20 bbls pine oil.
TURPENTINE—500 galls. spirits; 500 galls. alcohol.
VARNISH—100 galls. extra coach; 500 galls. furniture; 300 galls demar, shellac, and Japan; 15 bbls bright varnish.
GRAINING COLORS—500 lb burnt and raw umber, dry and ground in oil and water; 300 lb do do sienna do do; 500 lb Vandyke brown, dry and ground in water.
PUTTY—3000 lb, in bladders and kegs.
GLASS—500 cases French & American from 7x10 upwards.
WHITING—20 bbls Gilders'.
CHALK—10 bbls white and red.
GLUE—3000 lb assorted qualities.
PUMICE STONE—500 lb ground; 300 lb lump.
SAND PAPER—50 reams, assorted numbers.
PAINT BRUSHES—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
VARNISH BRUSHES—10 dozen, assorted sizes.
SASH TOOLS—80 dozen, assorted sizes.
WHITE WASH BRUSHES—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
ALSO—Graining tools; gold size; gold and silver leaf; bronzes; artists' tools and colors; tube colors; carmine; lakes; rose pink, etc. etc.

For sale at the old stand of ROBERT MARTSH, by his successors, SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY
je 17 tf 139 Sansome Street, 3 doors from Washington.

CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVAL,
ON THE FIRST OF JULY NEXT,

WE leave our present location which has been leased to the U. S. for a Custom House.

The object of this notice is to call the attention of our Country Friends to the fact that we have several Heavy and Bulky Articles that we are particularly anxious to dispose of at some rate before moving.

Our new Fire Proof AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, is now being built on the corner of Sacramento and Front Streets, opposite to Taaffe and McCahill's. BRYANT & CO.
San Francisco, June 17th. 2w

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York.

It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the munificent regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise, besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School Instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance; for Tuition alone, $10.00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5½ P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

REV. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco;
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. W. C. POND, " "
HON. JAMES WILSON, " "
EDWARD JONES, Esq., " "
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LETTER WRITERS AND COOK BOOKS.

AMERICAN LADY'S COOK BOOK;
MRS. LESLIE'S COOK BOOK;
MISS BEECHER'S DOMESTIC RECEIPT BOOK;
MISS BLISS'S RECEIPT BOOK;
SOYERS' MODERN HOUSEWIFE;
SANDERSON'S COOKERY;
New AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE;
500 LETTER WRITERS, various kinds.
For sale by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
June 3. 168 Montgomery Street.

CATECHISMS.

1000 WESTMINSTER Assembly's Shorter Catechisms; Brown's and Proof Catechism.
For sale by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
June 3. 168 Montgomery st.

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT BENICIA, Cal.

THE FIRST TERM of the 2nd year of this Institution will commence August 1st, and continue 22 weeks.

Thorough instruction is given in all the studies comprised in an extended Scientific and English Education, also in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German Languages, Music and Drawing.

Circulars may be had on application to the Principal, or at this Office.

Benicia, June 10, 1853. tf

SODA WATER,

THOSE IN WANT of a pure article of this healthy and cooling beverage, drawn fresh from the marble fountain, and flavored with unadulterated Syrups, can always find it at the Drug Store of Dr. A. T. McCLURE, corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets. Congress and Seltzer Waters, can also be had at all times, at the same place. jel0 tf

WM. B. COOKE, GEO. L. KENNY, GEO. STURTEVANT.
WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE & STATIONERS' HALL.
COOKE, KENNY & CO.,
Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS of English, French and American Fancy and Staple Stationery.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.

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Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice.

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READ, WELLER & CHAMPLIN.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office in the United States District Court Building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant Sts. jel0tf

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND SANSOME STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
COX & BAKER, ... PROPIETORS.
The proprietors would announce to the public that in addition to their former accommodations, they have added to their house a number of Rooms to be appropriated to the use of Families. my21 2m

DOCTORS TRIPLER & HEWIT,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office—Cor. Bush and Sansome Streets.
C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
Residence cor. Bush and Sansome Sts.
H. S. HEWIT, M. D.,
Residence No. 4 Union Hotel. my21tf

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.
DRS. AUSTIN & DORWIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington Street, (over Atwill's Music Store.) San Francisco. ap15tf

DR. A. O. BRADLEY,
PHYSICIAN ANN SURGEON.
(LATE OF NEW ORLEANS.)
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, up stairs ap15tf

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MILL. STEAM ENGINE AND QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
and Iron Castings of every description,
First Street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco. fa1tf

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS.
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
ap9tf San Francisco.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
No. 79 California Street, corner of Battery,
aug20tf San Francisco, Cal.

R. COLE. C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY.
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14 Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. tf

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec10 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington Street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a29

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Corner of California and Front Streets,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Stone Building, Sansome, cor. Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Graefenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam.
aug20tf

GEORGE GRAVES,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.
145 Washington Street, San Francisco. f4tf

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
California Street, between Battery and Sausome.

WEBB & CO,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery Streets,
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JAS B. ROBERTS. W. C. McNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant street,
de3 in Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf

MRS. J. C. BRESLAW,
IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILLINERY,
DRESS FASHIONS ETC. (No. 150 Sacramento st.,)
j21 San Francisco. 3m

JAMES STUART,
SHIP CHANDLER,
GPOCER AND PROVISIOM DEALER.
CENTRAL WHARF, CORNER OF BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Chains, Anchors, Lines, Twines, Nails, Spikes, Oars, Blocks, Cordage, Canvass, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread.
a8 tf

PIONEER HARNESS REPOSITORY!

JOHN WILSON & SONS, having removed their stock of harness and saddlery to their new brick store on Sansome street, between Long Wharf and Sacramento street, invite the attention of those interested to their large assortment of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Leather, Whips, Spurs, Bitts, &c.

Fire caps constantly on hand.

As we are receiving by every clipper from New York, we can assure our customers of the continuation of a complete assortment. d10 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICH AND SPLENDID
FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions; BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., Recently received per Clipper Ships, and now opened for inspection at the Depot of

HOWES & CO.,
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store, near Jackson Street.
MESSRS. HOWES & CO
Would give notice to their customers and the public generally that they have now on hand and will sell at the

Lowest Rates for Cash

A great variety FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c., &c. consisting in part as follows:

PARLOR SETS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, in Plush, Brocatelle and Hair.
CHAMBER SETS—with and without marble tops.
SOFAS—of every style, in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut.
LOUNGES—of various patterns.
BUREAUS—with or without Marble tops.
SECRETARIES—of every style.
OFFICE DESKS— do do.
ROCKING CHAIRS—stuffed in Hair, Plush, and Brocatelle, and with cane and wood seats.
GOTHIC CHAIRS—in hair, plush, and brocatelle.
PARLOR do do do do.
DINING do cane and wood seat.
OFFICE do do do.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—high dining and rocking.
NURSE do in hair and cane,
SEWING do do do.
BEDSTEADS—various kinds.
TABLES—Centre, Card, and Dining, in Mahogany and Black Walnut.
EXTENSION TABLES—Mahogany and Black Walnut.
WRITING DESKS.
SIDEBOARDS.
TABLES—Reading, Toilet, and Work Tables.
WARDROBES—Mahogany and Pine.
CLOCKS, of various patterns;
SETTEES, cane and wood;
Towel Stands, light stands and table desks;
Children's Cribs, trundle beds, toy bedsteads, &c. for children's use; MATTRESSES, hair and moss;
PILLOWS—BOLSTERS—Feather and Hair.
FEATHER BEDS—and Feathers by the lb.
Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, and Pillow Slips.
Wool and Jute Mats, Dusters, Brushes, &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in the Eastern States, and we feel confident that no concern can UNDERSELL US, or offer greater inducements to wholesale and retail purchasers.

Families, Landlords and Dealers, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves, to give them PERFECT SATISFACTION both in Quality and Price.

HOWES & CO., 180 Montgomery St.,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store.
San Francisco, April 29, 1853. —82

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No.4, MAYNARD'S FIRE PROOF STORES,
California Street, San Francisco.

N. B. W. H. S., makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of Merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any persons who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of merchandise or other property, or for making investments. jy23 tf

MACHINERY FOR FLOUR MILLS.

WE have on hand all patterns required for FLOURING MILLS and will furnish MACHINERY at the shortest notice.

HINCKLEY & CO.
Pacific Foundry,
may 6 3m First Street, foot of Minna.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
[FIRE PROOF,]
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, California.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.
REFER TO
Henry Dwight, Jr., Esq.,
Messrs. Cyrus W. Field & Co.,
" Delapierre, Baldwin & Co. } New York.
John W. Quincy, Esq.,
Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co

FANNING MILLS, THRESHERS, SEPARATORS AND CLEANERS.

CIRCULAR SAWS—Hoe & Co., 60, 52, 40 and 32 inch;
Eagle Mill do Cross Cut Saws;
Muley do 18 Evtra C. S. Muley Saws,
SHOT, PLANTER'S HOES;
HARNESS and HARNESS LEATHER, also Russett Bridle Leather;
MEXICAN SPURS AND BITTS;
FLOUR SIEVES;
GRIND STONES—Grind Stones Frames and Cranks;
BASKETS—4, 3, 2 and 1 Bushel Each;
TUBS—Painted—8 each nest;
SPRING CARTS. EIGHT HAND CARTS;
BUTTER—Rice, Cruched Sugar in half barrels;
SADDLES—Splendid Ladies', Gentlemens, and Boys' Spanish Saddles;
RIDING WHIPS—Buck Lashes, Ox Gads;
GRAIN MILLS—Noyes Patent;
BURR STONE MILLS;
FANNING MILLS—24 in store, large size;
1 French Burr Stone, Grain Mill Crow Feet, 12 inches;
1 do do do do 18 do;
1 do do do do 20 do;
1 do do Prentice & Page's 24 do;
1 do do do do 30 do;
TOPLIN'S Horse (circular) Power, 1 to 6 horse power;
TWINE, patent Sail and Seine Twine;
DUPONT'S POWDER;
MARKHAM'S HOES;
DOUBLE WHIFFLE TREES;
MARBLE MANTELS, TOMBSTONES—Black and gold Egyptian marble mantles;
White vein Italian marble mantels; of high and cost finish;
Drawings on exhibition at our office, which are superior to any ever before brought to California.
Tombstones—Italian marble—20 Head Stones, Italian marble various sizes, of high cost and finish.
The above marble for sale on arrival of ship Typhoon, now due at this port. For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery Street, corner of Clay.
N.B.—Also to arrive, per clippers invoices of Quincy Granite, Connecticut Red Freestone, &c.

FENCING WIRE.

Just received per Thomas Church—2200lbs annealed Fencing Wire No. 9, a superior article.
COAL BASKETS—made of heavy oak splits;
POTATOE BASKETS—3, 2 and 1 bushel each.
CLOTHES BASKETS—Of willow oval shape; also, a great variety of fancy and market baskets;
GRAPE BASKETS—Etc., etc., etc.
FLOUR SIEVES;
Dupont's best rifle powder;
Hardware invoices; Saws, Hoe & Co's manufacture;
Sledge and Stone Hammers, Crowbars and Hoes;
GRAIN CRADLES—6 dozen Grant's best five fingered
IRON SCREW BRACED CRADLES—A superior article.
For sale by COIT & BEALS.
On Commission, 94 Battery Street corner Clay.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

HORSE-POWERS, &c.—PER "HANNAH THORNTON" —Just arrived,
Allen's Improved Two-Horse Tread Power;
Allen's improved Tresher and Separator;
Allen's Excelsior Fanning Mills;
Wood-sawing Machine, for horse-power;
Hay Cutters; Grain Cradles;
Grain or Coffee Mill, with pulley and crank;
Toplin's Circular Horse-power 1 to 8;
On Commission, for sale by
COIT & BEALS,
a8 1m Corner Clay and Battery sts

AILANTHUS, OR TREE OF HEAVEN.

SEEDS of this beautiful shade tree:—
LOCUST SEED:—
ONION SEED:—
WATERMELLON SEED, a new and superior variety.
TOBACCO SEED:—
CELERY SEED for sale on Commission by
COIT & BEALS,
corner of Clay and Battery Streets. a11m

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, fire-proof store, corner of Clay and Battery Streets, offer for sale, in store and ex ship.
800 Boxes SOAP;
FANNING MILLS—24 Grant's large size; HAND CARTS;
HARNESS LEATHER—2000 lbs. oak and hemlock tanned;
WHIP LASHES—Buckskin and Horsehide;
WATER MELON SEED—200 lbs. in store;
ONION SEED—150 lbs. in store;
PEACH STONES—20 bushels in store;
CELERY SEED (white solid)—grown in California;
TOBACCO SEED; HOPS; CIGARS;
HAY and GARDEN RAKES;
MEXICAN SPURS and BITTS;
Markham's best Concave Goose Neck HOES;
STRAWBERRIES; RASPBERRIES;
CURRENT JELLY; PINEAPPLES; CHERRIES, etc.;
YELLOW LOCUST SEED.
On commission, for sale by
Feb. 25. 3m COIT & BEALS, Brick Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FARMERS! *Take Notice*, that we have now in Store, 50 FANNING MILLS of large size—Grant's Patent.
TOPLIN'S extra 20 feet CIRCULAR 1 to 6 HORSE POWER;
HAND CARTS; WHIFFLE TREES, &c.
HUSSEY'S latest improved PREMIUM REAPING and MOWING MACHINE, with SIDE DELIVERER, being the IDENTICAL Machine exhibited at the Fair, and THE ONE which took the FIRST Premium.
Four of PRENTICE & PAGE'S FLOURING MILLS, with FRENCH BURR STONES, all complete.
ELIPTIC SPRING DRAY CARTS;
EXPRESS WAGONS; CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS—60 inch and other kinds.
BEREA GRIND STONES, from Ohio, superior quality.
FENCING WIRE; GRAIN CRADLES, HORSE RAKES, and many other articles too numerous to mention, on Consignment, or sale by COIT & BEALS.
Feb. 25, 1853. 3m

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts.
Feb. 25, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street,
Just Received, a large and more varid assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at **Lower Rates** than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock, in part consisting of

500 SOFAS, every description.
WARDROBES, Mahogany, French, Common and Medium.
do French plate Mirrors;
BEDSTEADS, Mahogany, French, Common and Medium;
WASHSTANDS, marble and wood.
CHAIRS, mahogany hair seat;
do cane and wood;
do office and bar room;
do rocking, all patterns;
BUREAUS, mahogany and walnut;
do marble top;
do side top;
TABLES, card and centre;
do extension dining;
do work and side;
SIDEBOARDS, mahogany and marble;
do with shelves;
WHATNOTS, corner and others;
LOOKING GLASSES, mahogany and gilt;
do do French plate;
TOILET GLASSES, one, two and three draws;
PARLOR SETS, rosewood and mahogany;
do plush and brocatelle;
CHILDREN'S CRIBBS and CRADLES;
COUNTING HOUSE DESKS;
WASH SINKS lined with zinc;
PAINTED CHAMBER SETS;
SETTEES, wood and cane;
MATTRESSES, hair, moss, straw, &c.
PILLOWS, Comforters, Sheets, and Pillow Cases;
3000 lbs. picked Curled Hair;
5000 lbs. live Geese Feathers;
50 bales Picked Moss. may 4—3m

CATALOGUE OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS:

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION of the latest and best Standard Works, just received per clipper Oriental.
Wilberforce's Practical Views;
Symington on Atonement;
Hannah More's Private Devotion;
Kirke White's Works;
Martyrs and Heroes, plain gilt;
Brown's Concordance; Pilgrim's Progress;
Bridges on CXIX Psalms, and Proverbs;
Haldane on the Romans;
Chalmers on the Romans;
Jacobus on Matthew; Barnes' Gospels;
Bush's Notes; Luther on Galatians;
McGhee on Ephesians;
Cecil's Original Thoughts and Remains;
Chalmer's Christian Revelations;
Chalmer's Sermons and Miscellanies
Exercises for Family Worship, 8vo, cloth and gilt;
Evidences of Christianity; Edward's Works;
Dick's Theology; Horne's Introduction;
Daily Commentaries; Family Worship;
Pool's Annotation's; Brown's Discourses;
D'Aubigne's Reformation and Cromwell;
Jay's Exercises; Saints Rest, &c. &c.
The above is part of an invoice which contains over 300 volumes, now opened and for sale by
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.
may 27 Pioneer Book Store, 168 Montgomery Street.

PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.

A BEAUTIFUL and varied assortment in portfolios and frames comprising over three hundred Engravings, Prints, and French Crayon Sketches.
For sale by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
June 3. Pioneer Bookstore, 168 Montgomery st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE, FOR PANAMA.

ONE of this Company's splendid and well ventilated steamers will be despatched on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, with the United States Mail.

These vessels, in accommodations, speed and safety, are unsurpassed. They are supplied with provisions of the best quality and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamer.
j1 3m

THE UNION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LEASED for a term of years the above magnificent building, on the Corner of Kearny and Merchant Streets, fronting the Plaza, San Francisco, informs the Public that it is now open.

This house is not to be surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, and contains every possible convenience for the accommodation of the public.

Offices for the use of professional gentlemen, can be leased in the second story, and stores in the basement, on Merchant Street. my21 2m ISAAC M. HALL.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

And General Agent for the California and Quartz Mining Agency and Mineralogical Assay Office.
Wells' Fire proof Building, corner of Clay and Montgomery sts. San Francisco.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, Importers and Supercargoes: Owing to the immense number of miners, and mining capitalists frequenting the above named establishment and the great opportunity that is offered for the sale of all kinds of goods, it has been thought advisable to connect therewith a

GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE

for the receiving, forwarding and sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, or any other article of commerce suited for our market.

Also, every attention will be given for the sale of Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Dr. Wright's Gold Amalgamator, and Mining Implements.

In the Mineralogical Assay Department, all kinds of Minerals are assayed: Quartz rock tested, in lots of from one to one hundred lbs; Quicksilver or badly retorted Gold refined; Auriferous black sands cleaned or purchased; Gold Specimens valued or bought; California Mineral Specimens furnished to order.

Also, the art of testing minerals for the precious metals, taught in 15 lessons.

Captains of vessels, and Miners are requested to send to this office such rare specimens as may come under their notice, whether pertaining to the mineralogical, vegetable or fossil kingdoms, where they will meet with a ready sale for the same.

N. B.—Chemicals and Reagents, Chemical and Mineralogical Books, Quicksilver, Crucibles, Retorts, &c., &c., furnished at this office. j14

FEVER AND AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT

HAS already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.

This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of **Fever and Ague.**

In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased.—This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by

F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
AGENTS,
D. H. HASKELL, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. PIERSON, Marysville.
STARKWEATHER, Stockton.
ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

HOME FOR THE SICK.
No. 118 Dupont Street, S. E. Corner Pine
SAN FRANCISCO.
DR. BOURNE HYDRIATIC, (OR WATER CURE PHYSICIAN,

Having selected the above location, easy of excess, yet commanding one of the most picturesque, extensive and varied prospects; and having furnished his house in a style which will insure the "HOME" comfort of invalids, (ladies or gentlemen,) and be promotive of their speedy restoration to health, offers its advantages to those requiring them. Water treatment is preeminently valuable in acute or chronic diseases, and Dr. Bourne's of exhibiting it, renders it as agreeable to the patient, as it is efficacious in removing the disease, and superior to all others medes. Dr. Bourne does not fraternize in practice with any of the 'pathists,' nor his system with the 'pathics'—hence he inflicts neither 'other,' 'similar,' nor 'water *disease*,' but simply proceeds at once to assist nature in effecting her own cure—therefore requires not drugs, nor ocean, lake, nor mill pond of water to effect his purposes. Judge ye who are interested.

Dr. Bourne is assisted by Mrs E. J. HALL, M. D.

The Isthmus fever and all diseases incident to the voyage hither, will be most successfully treated. Charges in all cases as reasonable as possible, and every attention rendered. ap 22 tf

LAW AND MERCANTILE STATIONERY

Received per clipper ships Tingqua and Golden Gate, a complete assortment of Blank Books, consisting of
LEDGERS, Journal; Cash; Day; Invoice; Letter and Records, full and half-bound.
PAPER—of the celebrated Moinier and Kent mills, England; blue and cream wove and laid;
Brief; Cap; Letter; Bill; Note and blotting.
SLATES—Log book and school Slates.
INKS—Arnold's English;
Maynard & Noyes and David & Black's American;
Writing and Copying Inks of all sizes;
Also, Gout's extra superfine Carmine Inks.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS—Tuck; metalic; quarto, bar and pass books.
TWINE—Heavy flax; zebra colored white and brown.
STATIONERY—Letter clips; Desk weights; Inkstands;
Wafer and sand boxes; Steel and gold pens;
Pen holders; paper folders;
Bill and letter files; date calendars
Cash and deed boxes;
Faber's round, gilt and octagon lead pencils;
Letter stamps; dice boxes; backgammon boards;
Chessmen; chequermen; dominoes;
Sealing wax; wafers; black writing sand;
English and American playing cards;
Glazed papers; bill head boxes;
Official envelopes, of all sizes and qualities;
Quills; tissue paper; Bristol board;
Drawing paper; tracing paper; fancy inkstands;
Buff patent blotting paper, &c. &c.
For sale by COOKE, KENNY & CO.
Book and Stationers' Hall,
m25 tf Montgomery st., corner of Merchant.

AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE.
Corner of California and Battery Sts.

BRYANT & CO., now have on hand and shall be constantly receiving a full assortment of Agricultural and Mining Implements. Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools: consisting in part of the following, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., PROUTY & MEARS, A. B. ALLEN, and other makers of PLOUGHS.
EXTRA PLOUGH POINTS, FOLDING and SQUARE HARROWS.
SEED SOWERS and CORN SHELLERS.
OX YOKES and BOWS.
LOG, TRACE and HALTER CHAINS.
HAY and MANURE FORKS.
GARDEN and FIELD RAKES.
POTATO HOOKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS
GRAIN CRADLES and FIELD ROLLERS.
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POST SPADES and POST AUGERS.
FENCING WIRE, HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINES.
SUGAR, SPICE, CORN and COFFEE MILLS.
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THE CALIFORNIA SHOVEL a superior article.
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SMITHS' BELLOWS and FORGES.
SMITHS' HAMMERS and TONGS.
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FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS.
CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS in small packages of 30 varieties.
RASPBERRY BUSHES. feb23tf

STOVES, METALS, HARDWARE &C.

300 PREMIUM STOVES—6 to 10 inches;
200 "Queen of the West" and "Lady of the Lake," do 7 to 10 inches;
100 "New Worlds." 7 to 10 in.
100 "Vulcan" and "Iron Witches. "7 to 10 in.
300 Parlor Stoves and six plates, assorted kinds and sizes.
50 Leviathan Stoves suitable for Hotels and Restautants.
SHEET IRON.
20,000 lbs Tom Iron, Nos 10 to 20.
10,000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Nos. 21 to 27.
Wire—15,000 lbs. Wire, Nos. 5 to 20.
Zinc—10,000 lbs. Zinc, Nos. 9 to 10.
Russia Iron—3,000 lbs. Nos. 9 and 10.
Tin Plate—Ic. Ix. Ixx. 10 × 14;—Ic. Ix. Ixx. 14 × 20;—12 × 12. Ix.
Hard Ware—
Anvils; Sledges;
Vices; Crow Bars;
Blacksmiths' Bellows; Stone Hammers;
Picks; Trace and Cable Chains;
Pick Handles; Hoes;
Axes; Cross Cut and Mill Saws;
Hand Saws; Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Tap Borers; Butter & Cheese Tryers;
Brass Cocks; Butcher Knives;
Pad Locks; Store, Door, Cupboard, Till and
Rat Traps; French Locks;
Lanterns; Brass and Japanned Candlesticks;
Augurs; Files;
Socket Chisels; Bench Planes;
Bench Screws; &c. &c.
Plane Irons;
50 dozen Rowland's Long-handled Shovels;
25 do do do Short-handled do.
25 do Dunnea & Rhodes' Long-handled Shovels.
25 do Ames' Short-handled Shovels.
Also—A good assortment of BRITANNIA WARE, consisting of TEA SETS; TEA AND COFFEE POTS; Tea and Coffee URNS; 2—3—4 and 6 quart PITCHERS—covered and uncovered;
CASTORS;
CANDLESTICKS;
BARR MUGGS;
MOLASSES CUPS;
SEGAR LIGHTS, &c.
TINMAN'S TOOLS AND MACHINES,
And Goods suitable for Tinners' Business.
For sale by J. W. BRITTAN,
SACRAMENTO STREET, NEAR FRONT.
San Francisco, April 27, 1853. 3mo—22

STOUT & McKEE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
OFFER for sale
SHEETINGS, DRILLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS.
TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.
An extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.
City and Country buyers are invited to call.
Battery street, near Sacramento street.
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SAW MILL MACHINERY.

FOR CIRCULAR AND SASH SAWS, together with Steam Engines and Boilers to run with the same.
Quartz machinery from the most approved patterns, made at the shortest notice and greatly reduced prices.
At PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY, First Street above [illegible]
On hand Engines 9 inch and 13 inch Cylinders with boilers and fixtures complete, for sale low. [illegible]

POETRY.

Homeward Bound.

Flow fast ye waves! ye burnished billows roll!
Ye cannot flow so fast as speeds the soul;
Thought goes before you; Winds, your clarion sound!
Waves, faster flow! ye bear the Homeward Bound!
Upon the deck they stand, with wistful eye—
Watching the ocean's verge which meets the sky,
And now mistaken for an island dim
Some purple rays upon the ocean's rim;
While speeds their bark as racing with the clouds,
And tired swallows drop amid its shrouds.
And land-birds voices on the glad ears chime
Of earth and flowers green grass and fragrants thyme:
And sea-weeds float in emerald lustre rare,
Like the shorn tresses of mermaiden's hair—
Signs of the shore!—and now its rocks they see—
Its bright white cliffs! the guards, of Liberty!
And bravely cheering gladly on they come.
To anchor soon by Fatherland and Home;
With pleasures pure their earnest bosoms blest,
The nearer home—the greater in their zest:
As with the poet—best beloved the throes,
That bring his song to its melodious close.

THE BROKEN PANE.

A question now universally asked in every society in Paris is, "have you seen the broken window?"

This refers to an accident of a very extraordinary nature, followed, however by a very improbable result, which occurred a few days since, in the rue de la Bourse. M. Moliere, a shoemaker in that street, has had fortune, "thrust upon him" by a cart knocking against his shop window. Rather late at night a restive horse backed a cart against the iron shutters of his shop front with such force that a pane of plate glass immediately behind the part struck was cracked into thousands of splinters. M. Moliere's first care was to secure the address of the owner of the horse and cart, and in the morning he was about to send for a glazier, whose bill he would have charged to the person responsible for the trespass upon his property; but his window was cracked in such a manner as no window ever was before, and M. Moliere observed that every passer-by in the street stopped to look at it and exclaimed, "How curious!"—"How extraordinary."

During the whole day a crowd was collected in front of the house. It then occurred to M. Moliere that since his window appeared to possess such attractions for the public it might answer to make the public pay for the gratification of their curiosity. Accordingly he put up his outside shutter and charged one franc a head for admission to his shop. Visitors flocked to the exhibition, and in a few hours the fame of it spread far and wide. Not a single particle of glass has fallen out, but the cracks radiating from the centre with wonderful regularity are so numerous, that the pane presents the appearance of a gigantic cobweb. Seen from the interior of the shop by gaslight, it reflects the prismatic colors with extraordinary brilliancy, and may be compared to a peacock's tail.

A speculator has offered the enormous sum of 4,000 fr. for the purchase of the fragile property, and the offer has been refused. M. Moliere calculates that he shall receive that sum in francs from the Parisians alone, and afterwards the pane may be removed in its iron frame and carried round the provinces.

This event has made more sensation than any other that has occurred in Paris since New Years' Day. The excitement is on the increase. Crowds too poor to pay the admission money, stand about the house to talk over the story, and mathematical students in the Quartier Latin are working problems, in the confident hope of finding out how to crack another window in the same way.

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.

Young man, is that your father? How could you make use of language so disrespectful? You dont care? You will talk as you please, no matter who hears you? If we were in want of a clerk, and there was not another young man within ten hundred miles that we could engage, we would not consent to take you. We should be afraid to trust a boy who is so disobedient to his parents—who shows so little respect for his father. A youth who was saucy to his parents we never knew to turn out well. He respects nobody. If your father is in the wrong and you are certain of it, there is no excuse for such language. No one will respect you for it. Everybody will condemn you. A parent should be treated with respect by his children; no matter how poor he may be, or how large his family may have grown.

There is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievous to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children: "I will," "I won't," "don't care," "it's none of your business, I am old enough to know what is right," and the like expressions are painfully common. Large boys and grown up girls even, do not hesitate to give their mother the lie, and break away from their express commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintances, and if they have any shame, it must flush their cheeks. There is truth as well as rhyme in a couplet by Randolph:

> Whoever makes his parent's heart to bleed
> Shall have a child that will revenge the deed.

Of one thing we are certain—an undutiful son and disobedient daughter cannot long prosper. For a season they may appear well to the eye of a stranger, but their self-will and stubbornness are soon discovered, and they are despised. A child who disobeys his parents will not hesitate to abuse anybody. Neither age nor talents receive respect from him.

THE FABLE OF THE RAIN DROP.

There was once a farmer who had a large field of corn; he ploughed it and planted the corn, and harrowed it and weeded it with great care, and on this field he depended for the support of his family. But after he had worked so hard, he saw the corn begin to wither and droop for want of rain, and he thought he should lose his crop. He felt very sad, and went out every day to look at his corn, and see if there was any hope of rain.

One day, as he stood there looking at the sky, and almost in despair, two little rain drops up in the clouds over his head saw him, and one said to the other, 'Look at that poor farmer; I feel sorry for him; he has taken such pains with his field of corn, and now it is all drying up; I wish I could do him some good.'

'Yes,' said the other, 'but you are only a little rain drop; what can you do? You can't wet even one hillock.'

'Well,' said the first, 'to be sure I can't do much, but I can cheer the farmer a little at any rate, and I am resolved to do my best; I'll try; I'll go to the field to show my good will, if I can do no more; so, here I go.' And down went the rain drop, and came pat on the farmer's nose, and then fell on one stalk of corn. 'Dear me,' said the farmer, putting his finger to his nose, 'what's that? A rain drop. Where did that drop come from? I do believe we shall have a shower.'

The first rain drop had no sooner started for the field, than the second said, 'Well, if you go, I believe I will go too; so here I come;' and down dropped the rain-drop on another stalk.

By this time a great many rain drops had come together to hear what their companions were talking about, and when they heard them, and saw them going to cheer the farmer and water the corn, one of them said—

'If your'e going on such a good errand, I,ll go too: and down he came. 'And I,' said another, 'and I,' 'and I,' 'and I,' and so on, till a whole shower of them came, and the corn was all watered, and it grew and ripened, all because the first little rain drop determined to do *what it could*.

Never be discouraged, children, because you can't do *much*. *Do what you can*. Angels can do no more. —R. R.

WHO OUGHT TO GO TO CALIFORNIA?

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writes thus from California, in answer to the question, "Who ought to come to California?"

"Farmers, especially Western farmers, who know how it goes to settle a new country—farmers who have boys and girls to help carry on the business—to all such, the country holds out the surest prospects of prosperity and wealth. All mechanics of the useful kind, and all laborers, men and women, can command enormous wages, and are sure of constant employment and good pay. Men and women of some refinement, who wish to uncivilize themselves, who want to get away from the church-bells, away from suppers at the 'Tobacco Warehouse,' and from sewing societies, and the like, for the benefit of parsons in country villages; who want to hear thunder 'as is thunder,' to play with the lightning, to sleep in wet blankets, to travel over deserts, to ford rivers, to shoot antelopes and chase buffaloes; to climb mountains and learn to eat bacon and beans with a relish,—let all such come to California by way of the Plains: and if they can work in mines, quarry stones, make brick, cook, wash, bake, iron, chop, run a saw mill, or a hand-cart, they are on the road to affluence.

There is another class of persons to whom the journey overland and the country hold out strong inducements. It is to all nice people troubled with dyspepsia, gout, ennui, laziness. or who have acquired a love of romance by too much novel reading—to persons dissatisfied with everybody and everything—eternal grumblers, who feel that they ought to have been consulted when the world was made—to all such it is recommended that they travel to California overland with ox teams, and take the first steamer back to the States. It is a certain cure."

Macaroni Flour.—The Italians prepare their flour for macaroni, soup-pastes, cakes, &c., with great care and wonderful success. From a coarser grain, poorer, and more dirty than is grown in England, they produce a finer flour than the best which our patent machines and most highly cultivated fields give to us. This is partly owing to their climate, which allows of methods of preparation impracticable in England, and partly to a degree of delicate manipulation and minute attention which our high-pressure rapidity sets out of the question.

All through Italy you may see, by the outhouses of farmsteads, on the open threshing floors, in the public streets of the cities, by the sides of bridges—as in Genoa, which is one large network of bridges in the upper town—in the open fields and along the highways, anywhere and everywhere, small paved squares, surrounded by a wall of about two inches high, inclining on one side, and bordered by a groove or gutter on the side of the incline. In these places you see a quantity of wet corn, thrown from a bucket full of grain and water standing by the workman's side. Here the corn, after having been well washed in the bucket in many waters, is suffered to lie for a short time, until the water has drained off into the groove or gutter prepared for it. It is stirred gently; and as it dries, the wind carries off all the light particles which the water has not removed. The fine air and powerful sun do all the work of our close stoves and stifling kilns, with the superiority which fresh air must always have over the atmosphere of a roofed apartment. When thoroughly dry the corn is then carried away by women, who sit, one on each side of a table, and separate, *grain by grain*, with their hands, the bad from the good, the light from the full-fed, until at last only the best of this washed, and cleaned, and separated corn remains for the mill. Yet what does remain produces a flour superior to anything we see in England, on the very richest tables, and superior also to anything we see in France, noted for her white wheaten flour. It is the finest flour in the world, from a poor and ill-fed grain, and is only another proof of what great success, care and industry, and attention, may obtain, even with second-class materials.

A Yankee Colony.—On Monday evening last some 80 persons, heads of families, arrived in this city *en route* for Minnesota, where they designed forming a colony. They are under the direction of A. Thompson, Esq., of Amherst, Mass., and are from the various New England States. Their design is to settle upon a township of land in the country recently ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, improve and enter it when it is brought into market. They are made up mostly of farmers and mechanics, with a slight sprinkling of preachers and school teachers. They are mostly in the prime of life, and take with them to the wilds of Minnesota the energy and intelligence, characteristic of the land of steady habits. After reaching the site of their future home, they will proceed at once to the erection of buildings and planting of crops, preparatory to the arrival of their families. For these Mr. Johnson will return after a few weeks, with a view of getting them to Minnesota by the last of June. Should the report of those now going out be favorable, the colony will be increased from its present number—over 500—to over one thousand. The Company left yesterday afternoon.—*Chicago Press.*

Love.—Whatever some may think of it, Love is not to be sported with, nor is the affection of a woman to be attempted until one is assured that his own attachment is fixed in a lasting principle. All imaginable caution is advisable and necessary, beforehand; but after his professions of regard, his services, and solicitations, have won her heart and made him dear to her, reason, honor, and justice, all oblige him to make good his engagements, and to be careful of her peace. There is then no retreating, and nothing but the loss of virtue can justify his leaving her. It makes very little difference whether he has promised her marriage or not, for surely if he has courted her affections, and gained them upon the reasonable supposition that he intended to make her his wife, the contract is in the sight of Heaven of equal force. He who basely imposes upon the honest heart of an unsuspecting girl, and after winning her esteem and affections by the soft and prevailing rhetoric of courtship, can ungenerously leave her to sorrow and complaining, is more detestable than a common robber, in the same proportion as private treachery is more villainous than open force, and money of less concern than happiness.

The Tomb of Daniel the Prophet.—A letter from Persia mentioned in the Boston Chronicle states that in the course of works on the line between Persia and Turkey, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the Prophet. The reader can turn to Esther, and there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble" in that place. The pavement still exists, and in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him.

Will's, Wont's and Cant's.—There are three kinds of men in this world—the "will's," the "wont's," and the "cant's." The former effect every thing, the other oppose everything, and the latter fail in everything. I "will" builds our railroads and steamboats; I "wont" don't believe in experiments and nonsense; while I "can't" grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We copy the following article from the New York Times, although behind the times, on account of the description it contains of this great national work.

The work is now progressing with an activity which will, in a great degree, compensate for past tardiness. Still we entertain serious doubts that the Directors will be able, as we stated this morning, "to open the Exhibition, if not on the 1st of May, at an early day in that month." Much has been done, certainly, within a few weeks, but it is still a mere skeleton. With any number of light hands, five weeks is too brief to perfect the building—to fill up the complicated details of this vast frame-work. Speaking to one of the foremen on the ground, yesterday, he gave it as his opinion that the Palace could not be completed before the 1st of June.

The neighborhood of Reservoir-square presents a busy scene. Speculation is active in running up buildings of every description — intended as places of amusement, of refreshment, or lodging for the expected influx of visitors. The prospect at present does not present the most inviting appearance—vacant lots, ragged rocks, and deep pits, with relics of country shanties. It will require brisk work to transform the scene to something worthy the occasion of our "World's Fair." However, where American enterprise is engaged, we hope for much in a brief time.

The massive Reservoir presents a strong contrast to the light aerial structure, erecting under its heavy shadow, and the unsubstantial buildings springing up around. A fine view of the skeleton palace, and the busy neighborhood, is to be had from the Reservoir—a promenade on which well repays the numerous visitors who, in the present inviting weather, resort thither.

Among other speculations we noticed a large wooden tower which is in course of erection opposite the northern entrance to the Palace. Its shape is octagonal, each corner being firmly secured in the rock foundation. The base is seventy-five feet in diameter, and it is intended to run to a height of 300 feet, five feet diameter at the apex. A well fifteen feet in diameter will be carried the whole way up, through which persons will be hoisted to the different landings—one ot the height of one hundred feet, another two hundred and a third at an elevation of two hundred and seventy feet. There will be also a spiral staircase. The proprietors are Mr. W. Latting and others. An extensive view of New York, the noble rivers, the bay, and adjoining cities will be obtained from this tower, the largest wooden structure of the kind.

Other buildings are in progress which will deserve notice when they have assumed a more definite outline. The chief attraction in connection with the Great Exhibition, (though not in the immediate neighborhood) will be the vast amphitheatre on Madison-square.

DON'T BE LENGTHY

1. In your calls of courtesy on business men and ministers of the gospel.
2. Especially regard this caution in the sanctum of an editor.
3. Regard it also in that interesting story you are fond of telling. Amplification dilutes, and the dish is injured because the cook is so long over it.
4. Don't make that editorial article too long. To many a column is frightful, even of your good thoughts. That good deal, which you wish to say, will be more acceptable in short articles and perhaps with different titles.
5. Look out, too, about the long sermon. Can't you squeeze out some of the superfluities, and by condensation, give much matter in a smaller compass? "No I don't think such a sermon *as mine* can be so used." Well, then, add more precious thoughts and make two of it. Your own good opinion of it will be elongated by such a process.
6 Don't be long about paying the debt. Make the creditor's eyes glisten by your promptness. Perhaps he has showered some inverted blessing upon you already for your delay. Prevent another drop.
7 Don't be so long in getting to the house of God. Better wait there, than be waited for. People who are lengthy in the matter of their progress to the sanctuary, are in danger of provoking *short words* about them, by those who are disturbed by their sluggishness.
8 Do not be long about anything requiring promptness and dispatch. Come boldly and decidedly up to every requisition of duty. The lingerer and loiterer accomplishes but little, painfully dragging out a comparatively useless life.

[The polished blade of our correspondent turns almost every way, and does good execution. The only thing we think of, which he does not mention. he hits hard by his *example*—long and prosy communications for the papers,—*Puritan Recorder* Eds.]

Man the only Progressive Created Being.—The bees now build exactly as they built in the time of Homer; the bear is as ignorant of good manners as he was two thousand years past; and the baboon is as unable to read and write as persons of honor and quality were in the time of Queen Elizabeth.—*Sydney Smith.*

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—

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Also, payable at the following Banks:

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Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins., Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus.

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

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GENEVA, "	XENIA, "	LASALLE, "
CANANDAIGUA "	MANSFIELD, "	PEORIA, "
ROCHESTER, "	MT. VERNON, "	ALTON, "
LOCKPORT, "	NEWARK, "	SPRINGFIELD, "
BUFFALO, "	ZANESVILLE, "	MILWAUKEE, Wis.
BINGHAMTON "	COLUMBUS, "	SHEBOYGAN, "
OWEGO, "	DAYTON, "	RACINE "
ELMIRA, "	SPRINGFIELD, "	KENOSHA, "
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READING, "	BATTLE CREEK "	TORONTO, "
ERIE, "	MONROE, "	STONINGTON, Ct.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.	ADRIAN, "	

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir and Yankee Jim's, California, and Portland, Oregon.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

April 8, 1853. tf

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American Exchange Bank	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
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Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
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T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
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May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

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Brown, Shipley & Co	Liverpool.
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Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Samuel Nicholson & Co	New Orleans.
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ap15 tf

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

AUSTIN & LOBDELL,

GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

Clay Street, 3d door above Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Always on hand, the largest and best selected stock of Clothing to be found on the Pacific Coast, from the celebrated Manufactories of Wyman & Co., and Jennings & Co., New York.

Gentlemen visiting San Francisco, in want of any article in the Clothing line, are invited to call.

QUALITY AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

J14tf

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.

JUST received a large and complete

ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,

Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth, knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass. pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass, pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass. pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass. vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass. velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.

ALSO,

A full assortment of—

BOYS COLTHING.

The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail

By JOHNSON & CANFIELD.

a8 f 169 Clay street.

1853.

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

Corner Clay and Kearny Streets,

KEYES & CO. . . . . . PROPRIETORS.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING! FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!

Over $30,00 worth

Clothing just received per Flying Dutchman, Flying Fish, and across the Isthmus, all selected for taste and well dressed trade.

Large sale of

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Over $50,000 worth

ELEGANT CLOTHING on hand, which makes our stock the best to select from in this country, our garments are without exception, got up in the most RECHERCHE STYLE, and among them is the new style of garment just suitable for this climate.

THE TALMA OPERA CLOAK!
SURTOUT OVERCOATS!
BLACK AND BLUE SACK AND DRESS COATS!
SPLENDID VESTS!
SPLENDID PANTS,
BUSINESS SUITS!
BLUE CLOTHING GARMENTS, for Steamer wear.
Also,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, CANES, OPERA GLASSES,
And a full assortment of FURNISHING GOODS,

COATS—Just received per Flying Fish, the latest style.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A large assortment of finest Calf and Patent Leather.

MILITARY MEN will find the latest Book of Army and Navy regulations for dress, arms, and equipments, &c., at our store.

CUSTOM WORK of all kinds made to order in the most fashionable style: Army and Navy uniforms made to order either here or at New York, and returnable in ten weeks.

Every Mail Steamer will continue to bring our house fresh goods. Our partner, Mr. S. S. Keyes, resides in New York, and puts up all garments for our house.

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets,
(Opposite the Plaza.)

tf 113m KEYES & CO., Proprietor

MORRELL'S PHILOSOPHY;
NEWTON'S WORKS;
DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE—Course of Time;
GENIUS OF SCOTLAND;
LOYOLA and JESUITISM—Enthusiasm;
Morning with the JESUITS AT ROME;
ROMANISM AT HOME—Earlswood;
SHADES OF CHARAGTER;
THUCYDIDES—Tacitus;
DAUGHTERS of HINA;
KITTOS' ILLUSTRATIONS;
AMERICA as I found it;
INDIAN TRIBES of Guiana;
BUTLER'S ANALOGY and WORKS;
COWPER'S WORKS;
CHEEVER'S LECTURES;
FOSTER'S POPULAR IGNORANCE;
do DECISION OF CHARACTER;
MOFFAT'S SOUTH AFRICA;
GEOLOGY OF BASS ROCK;
HETHERINGTON'S HISTORY;

For sale by

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,

June 3.—tf 168 Montgomery Street.

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

A Joint Stock Company—Capital $300,000

DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY, ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS, EDWIN B. MORGAN, A. M. C. SMITH, HENRY D. RICE. EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.

JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward

Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels & Freight of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principle towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco *four times a month*, on or about the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on or about the 5th, 13th, 20th and 28th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGES to destination.

OUR EXPRESS FROM NEW ORLEANS will leave on or about the 7th, 15th, 22d and 30th of each month. From San Francisco for New Orleans on the same days as the Express for New York.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

OUR REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESS FOR OREGON, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

Todd's Express for Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Mariposa, and all the principal Camps in the Southern Mines, is despatched daily from our office in San Francisco.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to the their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz: *The American Express Company*, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, Boston. No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

April 8, 1853.

BERFORD & CO.'S EXPRESS!

No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . . San Francisco,

ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.

BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co., and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.

We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.

Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 22d of each month.

Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our business will meet with prompt attention.

N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.

P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.

BERFORD & CO.,

m13 157 Montgomery Street.

NOTICE.

THE UNION LINE OF STEAMERS, running between San Francisco and Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carring the U. S. Mails, and Gregory's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

This line consists of the favorate, new and splendid fast running Al low pressure boiler and engine, clipper steamers,

WILSON G. HUNT..........Capt. E. A. Pool.
CONFIDENCE..........Capt. Chas. Van Pelt.

which are now making daily trips as above, Sundays excepted, between San Francisco and Sacramento, leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M. connecting at Sacramento with the steamers for Marysville and Colusi, and leaving Sacramento for San Francisco at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers and Freight at the lowest regular rates. For either, or other information, apply to the captain or purser on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets.

CHENERY & HAZELTINE.

And at Sacramento to D. P. VAIL.

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TODD'S EXPRESS.—C. A. TODD, Proprietor, successors to Reynolds, Todd & Co.

On and after this date, C. A. TODD will run a Daily Express to Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mariposa, Agua Frio, Quartzburg Double Springs, Moquelumne Hill, and all parts of the Southern Mines.

Gold Dust, Specie, valuable Packages, &c., &c., received and forwarded. Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all business pertaining to an Express, promptly attended to.

A Stage will leave the office on the Levee at Stockton, daily, for each of the above-named places.

C. A. Todd having purchased the business, together with the good will of the late firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co., would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, and trusts by strict attention to his business to merit the same.

Office in San Francisco, with Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 114 Montgomery street. C. A. TODD.

San Francisco, April 22, 1852. sept10

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS.—Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.

B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.

Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.

OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1y

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.

For DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, JACKSON and VOLCANO. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.

They will receive subscriptions for "The Pacific," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS.

August 20, 1852.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,

TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER AND ITS Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.

the strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.

Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising Express, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.

novl2 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

BECKER'S & CO'S

Marysville and French Corral Express and Stage Line

Will leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysvile, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:

Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.

Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express, French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.

Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States.

nov 19

G. S. WELLS, SONORA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND STANDARD WORKS Historical, Poetic, Literary, Scientific, and Religious.
German, French, Italian, and Spanish Works.
Magazines—Harpers' International, &c.
Foreign, Atlantic, and California Newspapers.
Blank Books.
Best superfine Letter Paper.
Cap, Bill, and Note Paper.
Ink and Envelopes.
Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.
Offered wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. Washington street, near Main.
G. S. WELLS, Agent for the Pacific, Sonora Herald, &c.
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ATTENTION FARMERS, AND THRESHERS.—The celebrated Rochester Threshing Machines, Manufactured by Pitts & Hall, with separator attached, and double pinion, eight horse power. These unrivaled machines took the premium at the New York Fair of 1852.

The above machines were manufactured expressly for this market, with duplicate parts, so that they can be readily repaired by a person who has had a long experience in the manufacture of such machines, whose services can be procured either for starting or repairing the same by application to BRYANT & CO., where said machines are for sale, to arrive.

BRYANT & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse, corner of California and Battery Streets.

N. B. Ketchum & Manna's Mowing Machines and McCormick & Haney's Reapers for sale. ap15